NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by PELEG MANIERE & BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

[Price $3 per Annum.—$1 in Advance.] SATURDAY, June 24, 1815. [Vol. LIV—No 2777.]

New Works

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

have just received and for Sale at their Book, Stationary & Chart Store, No. 1 & 2, Long-Wharf,

a Number of New and Valuable WORKS, among them are the following:—

A Treatise on the Fundamental Doctrines of the Christian Religion—in which are illustrated the profession, history, worship and faith of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—By Jesse Kersey.—Price 62 1-2 cents.

The "Lord of the Isles," a new Poem, by Walter Scott.—Price 87 1-2.—This exquisitively fine Poem has the attraction of presenting a higher class of characters, and is finished in a style more uniformly excellent, than any of Scott's former subjects; and of exciting interest by a train of striking events, very susceptible of fictitious ornament.

Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind, 2 vols. 8vo.—The only uniform and accurate edition of this celebrated work, which has been printed in the United States.

A new and complete edition of the Speeches of CURRAN, the celebrated Irish Orator, 2 vols. 8vo.

The Speeches of the Hon. Thomas Erskine, (now Lord Erskine) when at the Bar, on subjects connected with the liberty of the press; against constructive treasons, and on miscellaneous subjects, 2 vols. 8vo.

Speeches of the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, 1 vol. 8vo.

Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, 1 vol. 8vo.

Walker's Principles of Elocution, 1 vol. 8vo.

They have also constantly for Sale,

An extensive collection of BOOKS, in every department of Literature, many of which are in very elegant bindings, and worth the attention of those wishing for beautiful editions.—On all purchases over 10 Dollars, a discount (from the lowest retail prices) will be given.

BIBLES.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received,

A LARGE supply of FAMILY BIBLES, with plates, which they will sell at very reduced prices,—from $3 50 to $11 each.

June 10, 1815.

Notice.

THOSE Persons who have claims against the U. S. Quarter-Master General's Department, for supplies furnished the U. S. Troops in the Harbor of Newport, are requested to hand them to Capt. Heileman, on or before the 5th instant

Newport, June 16.

Notice.

ALL Owners of *Household Furniture*, and of *Gold and Silver Watches*, intended to be used, are required to present true and correct Lists of the same, or subject themselves to the penalty of the law,—and those will be received until the 30th of this present month, by the Assistant Assessors.

JOHN D'WOLF,

Principal Assessor for the first District of the State of Rhode-Island.

Bristol, June 14, 1815.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 300 Acres of good Land, pleasantly situated on the east side of Rhode-Island, about 5 miles from Newport, in the town of Portsmouth, being the Black Point Farm, which abounds with the most valuable sea manure, and a quarry of stone suitable for building; with 2 Dwelling-Houses, and other necessary buildings, consisting of barns, cribs, sheds, &c. and 2 good orchards. It will be sold together or in separate Farms—may be divided into 2 or 3 Farms conveniently, all having an equal privilege to the shore for manure.—For terms, which will be liberal, apply to

DANIEL CHASE.

Portsmouth, 4th of 5th mo. 1815.

More Cheap Goods.

James Mumford,

No. 88, Thames-Street.

HAS just received from Boston, a handsome Assortment of FRESH GOODS, out of the Ship Milo, from Liverpool, viz.—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, stockinett, velvets, settinette, flannels, superfine dress'd and undress'd Calicoes, Ginghams, fine cord jaconet muslin, very fine plain jaconet ditto, real Marseilles quilting, cambric dimities, linen and cotton shirting, white and black lace, 4-4 wide very handsome lace net muslin, color'd and white cambrics, bombazets, copperplates, long lawns, cotton shawls, white worsted hose, cotton do. ladies black and white silk gloves, black sattin, madrass handkerchiefs, black and white Italian crapes, elegant striped cambrics, flag handkerchiefs, striped jean, Blakely stripes, black silk handkerchiefs, blue and yellow nankeens, 6-4 Silk Shawls, pins, tapes, bobbins, treble gilt buttons, &c With a variety of other articles—all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

Newport, June 17

Harvey Sessions,

No 163, Thames-street,

HAS just received, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Suttinetts, Vestings, Calicoes, cotton Cambrics, Dimities, shirting Muslins, jaconet do. blue and yellow Nankeens—which in addition to his former stock of Dry Goods, makes his present assortment very complete.—Also, a few pieces of Shirting Cottons, of an excellent quality.

Newport, June 16. 3w

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

Thomas S. Webb,

GRAND-MASTER.

THE Festival of St. John the Baptist, will be celebrated by the Grand Lodge of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, in St. John's Hall, No. 2, in Providence, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. when the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing year will be holden.—The Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, Proxies of Lodges and all others concerned, are hereby requested to take notice and give their attendance accordingly.

By Order,

WALKER HUMPHRY, *D.G. Sec'ry*

June 15, 1815.

Cincinnati.

THE Members of the Society of Cincinnati in the State of Rhode-Island, are hereby notified, that their Annual Meeting will be holden at the State-House in Providence on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July next, at 9 o'clock A. M. at which time and place a general and punctual attendance is requested.

Members of other Societies of Cincinnati, who may be in town or the vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order,

SAMUEL SNOW, *Sec'ry.*

June 16, 1815.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in pursuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a semi-annual dividend will be declared and paid at this Bank, on Saturday, the 1st of July next, to such persons as may appear by the Books of this Institution, to be Stockholders therein, on the 22d day of the present month of June, and according to the stock standing in their names in the said books on the said day.

By order of the President & Directors,

WILLIAM TISDALE, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 15, 1815.

To be Sold at Public AUCTION

On MONDAY, July 3, 1815, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

THE PEW No. 9. in the *Episcopal Church*.—Also, Two Shares in the Bathing-House.—Apply to

THOMAS CLARKE,

No. 104. Thames-street.

Newport, June 16.

To Let,

THE three story Dwelling-House situated at the corner of Thame and Mary-streets.—For terms, appl to

J. S. ROGERS.

Newport, June 16.

List of Letters,

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, Newport, R. I. June 17.

☞ *Those calling for Letters, will please say whether advertised or not.*

Andross Milton
Albro Samuel
Albro Henry
Ary Arnold
Arnsana Leandre
Allen Benjamin G.
Bateman William
Barker Susannah
Barney Elizabeth
Bloomsberry Charles
Brown Thomas
Burdick Josiah
Babcock John 2 let.
Babcock Charles
Billings Mary
Brotherson Peter
Bishop Jonathan
Collins Capt Daniel
Coyle Capt G. W.
Church Elizabeth
Chadwick Patience
Coe Richard M
Chapman Wm 2 let
Champlin C G & (others 18 let
Champlin Stephen 2
Cunningham Capt.
Corey Martha
Chadwick John
Clark Joseph
Cornell Hannah
Churchwell Elizabeth
Clarke George jun.
Dickson Gordon
Dennis Mr. John
Dockray James
Donavan John
Eallon Violet
Edden Walter
Eallon & Price
Elton J H U S Navy
Fearing Capt Isaac
Field Capt Richard
Gardner & Beane
Gladding Phebe
Gertie Jane
Ginnodo Daniel
Gibbs Elisha
Gulliver Charlotte
Giles Abbey
Hill William jun.
Hopkins Isaac 2 let.
Howland Isaac
Hartnett Maurice
Holmes Silas 2 let
Hunt Cyrus
Hambleton John N.
Hunter Thomas
Hack Hanna
Harden Crocker
Hanna Alexander
Johnson George
Jones John
Kimbol Edward
Kewley Anthony
Kenderick George
Kinson Joseph
Lewis Thompson
Lloyd Hannah
Lawton Robert
Lock Nathaniel
Martin G. W.
Merrett Ebenezer
Murphy Francis
Morse Sarah
Manning William
Martin S. & R.
Mc'Mahon Margaret
Mesnier Louis
Mourne, Patience
Martin Dr John R.
Mc'Colley George
Narrianna Mary
Nipper Elizabeth
Phillips Susan G.
Parr Abigail
Perry Samuel
Perry Edward
Paddock Adino
Pratt Thomas (sch't Adino
Rogers John
Ryant Widow
Ruffell Alice H
Robinson George (free black
Ross Sarah
Richmond P O. 2
Rogers Capt. Robert
Stevens Capt Joseph
Seabury William
Swasey Wm G. 2
Stanton Joseph
Shearman Phebe
Stoddard Salisbury
Skinner Capt I 2
Semons Matilda
Southwick Alice
Spear John
Stanley Thomas
Smith Jacob 3 let.
Swartworth A
Thorlington Abby
Tayler Rosanna
Taggart Isaac
Thurston Elizabeth
Thompson C. A C. 2
Tuel Zepro
Tallman Catherine
Townsend Thomas
Tew W. C. 3 let.
Updike Lodowick
Vernon Wm. H.
Varnum Samuel B.
Wilcox Charles
Williams John
White Rhoda
Weaver James
Wibray Capt James
Whitman Capt B
Woodman William *Middletown.*
Allen Thomas C.
Chase John
Rogers Joseph
Wyatt Nathaniel *Jamestown.*
Watson Burden *Portsmouth.*
Burrington John *Fort*
Woolworth Elijah
Young John

The above Letters, unless taken up on, or before the 1st July next, will positively be sent to the General Post-Office.

B. B. MUMFORD, *Post-Master.*

FLOUR.

TWO Hundred Barrels FLOUR, of the first quality, just received from Alexandria, and will be sold low for cash, or approved credit, by

J. G. CHADSEY,

Agent for Rhodes, Harris & Smith.

Who has also for Sale,

A great Assortment of American Manufactured Cotton and Woolen Goods, which will be sold at his store No. 107, Thames-street, as cheap as can be purchased in the State.

Newport, June 16.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator on the estate of Nicholas Gardiner, Esq. late of Exeter, deceased, and having given bond as the law directs, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having any demands, to present them for settlement to

Benjamin C. Gardiner, *Adm'r.*

Exeter, June 14, 1815.

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ have removed their Counting-Room to Store No. 3, south side of Dean's Wharf.

Newport, June 17.

For Sale, or To Let,

To satisfy a Mortgage.

STORE, No. — Bannister's wharf, now occupied by Wm. G Burroughs; being the lower store on the south side of said wharf.—For further particulars, apply to

CONSTANT TABER.

Newport, June 14, 1815.

BOOKS.

HANNAH MOORE's Practical Piety and Christian Morals.—MEIKLE's Traveller and Solitude sweetened.—ROWE's Exercises.—TRIMMER's Sermons.—BLAIR's Ditto.—DODDRIDGE's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul.—WATTS's Logic.—HERVEY's Meditations.—Raffle's Memoirs of the life and Ministry of the late Reverend THOMAS SPENCER.—SELLON's Abridgment of the Holy Scriptures.—Life of HARRIOT NEWELL.—Elements of Morality.—Zion's Pilgrim.—Golden Treasury.—Moral Mirror.—Christian Revelations.—Christian's Pocket Companion.—Seraphical Shepherd.—Whole duty of Woman, and Christian Pilgrim.

The above Books, with others, are

FOR SALE, AT

James Hammond's

BOOK AND DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 104, Thames-street.

Recently Received,

NEW GOODS of the latest Importations.

A great Variety of NEW BOOKS for Youth and Children.

Newport, June 9.

British Dry Goods,

THAT ARE NEW,

ARE This Day received, and for Sale, by

James Hammond.

Newport, May 31, 1815.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

NEW-England, and New-York PRIMERS.

Alden's 1st and 2d part, Webster's, Picket's and Murray's *Spelling-Books.*

Murray's Introduction, Reader and Sequel to do.; Alden's Reader; Staniford's Art of Reading; Columbian Orator; Scott's Lessons; Bibles; Testaments and other *Readers.*

Murray's Grammar; do. abridged; English Exercises adapted to do.

Adams' and Daboll's *Arithmetics.*

Johnson's, Walker's and Perry's *Dictionaries.*

Goldsmith's, Morse's, Fleming's and Adams's *Geographies* with Maps.

Latin Classics—Adam's Latin Grammar, Ainsworth's Dictionary, Corderii, Æsop's Fables, Clarke's Nepos, Davidson's Virgil, Sallust, Virgil, Cicero, and Cæsar Delphini.

Greek Classics.—Gloucester Greek Grammar, Smith's Greek Grammar Greek Testament, Schreveli Lexicon Græca Minora.

The above are for Sale at

James Hammond's

Circulating Library & Dry Goods Store

No. 104, Thames-Street.

Newport, June 2.

FOR SALE.



THE Brig FAME, of 185 Tons burthen.—For price and terms apply to

RHODES & CAHOONE, or

ROBERT ROBINSON.

Newport, June 8.

FOR SALE,



NINE-SIXTEENTHS of the Ship COMET, about 350 Tons burthen, now laying at Gardner's Wharf.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOHN COGGESHALL,

Who has also for Sale,

125 M. Shingles.

30 M. clear seasoned Boards.

Also, to Let, One-Half of a House in Thames-street, and a Dwelling-house in Cross-street, leading to the Point.

Newport, June 2.

Distillery.

CASH will be given for Rye, Corn, Barley, and Pine Wood, at H BULL's Distillery, near Broad-Street.—*Also,* A number of likely Shoats wanted, for which a liberal price will be given.—Apply to

HENRY BULL

Newport, June 8.

To Let,

And immediate Possession given,

THE House, Stores, and part of the Garden, the property of *Capt. Freeman Mayberry.*—For terms, apply

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ.

Newport, June 9.

Spanish Manifesto.

From the Boston PALLADIUM, of June 20th, 1815.

WE were yesterday favored with a Cadiz Paper, containing the following Manifesto:

TRANSLATED FOR THE PALLADIUM.

SPANISH MANIFESTO.

Of the justice, importance, and necessity, that the King our Lord finds to oppose the aggression of the Usurper Bonaparte, procure the repose of Europe, and protect the rights of humanity and religion, in Alliance and Union with the Sovereigns who signed at Vienna the declaration of the 13th March of the present year:

BY THE KING.

ONE of the best Kings that France has had, Louis the 16th, was the victim that the cabal of cruel regicides sacrificed to their ambition, to the astonishment and terror of the world, and to the greatest affliction of France, who saw the series of Sovereigns of the Bourbon dynasty cut off; of those Sovereigns that history presents to us with the surnames of pious, just, much beloved, and fathers of their people; of those Sovereigns, who knew the responsibility of their situations, and were conspicuous for attention and love to their people; of those Sovereigns, in short, who, placing their glory in the felicity of their states, raised their Kingdom from the grade of a power of the second order to the distinguished rank of dominant in Europe. The stroke of a fatal execution cut the thread of the life of Louis 16th; his royal virtues forsaking France, sought an asylum in the heart of Louis 18th; and this unhappy Kingdom was, from that instant, the bloody theatre of anarchy and factions. These, though varied in different forms, all agreed in the system of sacrificing the public prosperity to their own preservation; and succeeding each other brought forth the tyranny of Bonaparte, and concentrated, in his hands, the arbitrary power exercised until then by many.

By means of seduction, fraud and force, this offspring of parties was proclaimed Emperor by the French people; and being favored by the fortune of war, he obtained the acknowledgment of Sovereign by the different states of Europe, who had neither the power to alter the eternal principles of justice, and less the duty of maintaining them to the extreme of hazarding the independence and preservation of their subjects, the first objects of their governments.—Spain taught them all the art to put an end to the disturber of the world; and by her example, after stifling private rivalships, the powers succeeded to reunite themselves against the common enemy, and formed the most just Alliance, to restore to France her legitimate and desired Sovereign, and banish from her throne the sacrilegious intruder.—He, fertile in arts, no ways scrupulous in the choice of means, and accustomed to characterize as treaties, agreements made with fraud and violence, he pretended to dispel the storm by negotiating with me at Valencay; and the fruit of his artifices was, the humiliation of seeing them frustrated.—Could the perfidious think, that it was in his power to deceive twice, or that I could harbor in my heart the idea of purchasing my liberty at the cost of the safety of my people, and at the expence of the tranquillity of Europe?

Heaven could not but favor the enterprize of her ancient Sovereigns, so much distinguished for morality, religion, and humanity; and all began to breathe with freedom, when they saw their rights recognized in the Treaty of Paris. What are the titles on which Bonaparte founds his right to the crown of France, and his pretension to recover it, supported by the demoralized part of the nation, but mourned with the tears and sorrow of the most sound portion, who sigh to live under the auspices of the just and clement Louis the 18th?

As soon as by the efforts of the faithful and brave of Spain, in union with the other powers, the chains that confined me in Valencay were broken, I came out of that residence to place myself in the midst of subjects as a father in the bosom of his family. To the satisfaction, Spaniards, of seeing myself among you, was united the firm purpose and sweet hope of repairing by a long peace, the havoc of the most desolating and bloody war. Nothing affected me but the difficulty of the undertaking. War had depopulated the Provinces, converted into wastes the most fertile lands, obstructed our commerce, enfeebled the arts, corrupted morals, impaired religion, and enervated the laws. How

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*Price $2 per Annum.—$1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1815. [VOL. LIV.—*No.* 2781.]

New Works

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have for Sale at their
BOOK, STATIONARY & CHART STORE,
No. 1 & 2, *Long-Wharf*,

A Number of NEW WORKS, among them are the following:—

A Treatise on the Fundamental Doctrines of the Christian Religion—by which are illustrated the profession, ministry, worship and faith of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—By Jasse [illegible].—Price 62 1-2 cents.

An Essay on the Character and Practical Writings of ST. PAUL, by [illegible] MOORE—2 vols. in one.

MARIA, or the Hollanders; by LOUIS BONAPARTE, late King of Holland—In 2 vols. price $1 25. This work will be found to exhibit an interesting picture of the manners of the country over which he presided with so much moderation. The virtues and sufferings exhibited are those of Dutchmen; the criminals are French; the crimes those of the Revolution. It has been truly pronounced to be the work of an amiable, moral and reflecting mind."

Allison's Sermons, 1 vol. 8vo

The "Lord of the Isles," a new Poem, by WALTER SCOTT.—Price $1—This exquisitively fine Poem has the attraction of presenting a higher class of characters, and is finished in a style more uniformly excellent, than any of Scott's former subjects; and exciting interest by a train of striking events, very susceptible of fictitious ornament.

Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind, 2 vols. 8vo.—The only uniform and accurate edition of this celebrated work, which has been printed in the United States.

A new and complete edition of the Speeches of CURRAN, the celebrated Irish Orator. 2 vols. 8vo.

The Speeches of the Hon. Thomas Erskine, (now Lord Erskine) when at the Bar, on subjects connected with the liberty of the press; against constructive treasons, and on miscellaneous subjects, 2 vols. 8vo.

Speeches of the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, 1 vol. 8vo.

Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, 1 vol. 8vo.

Walker's Principles of Elocution, 1 vol. 8vo.

Naval Biography, 1 vol.

July 1, 1815.

John Ferguson,

Has just received and for sale at his Store on Bannister's Wharf.

10 Kegs first quality Richmond TOBACCO.
5 do. inferior Do.
6 bbls 1st quality Leaf Do. for shipping.

He has also for sale, his usual assortment of roll and cut Tobacco, Segars &c.

Newport, June 21.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator on the estate of JOSHUA PECKHAM, late of Portsmouth, deceased, and having given bond as the law directs, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having any demands, to present them for settlement to

SAMUEL COGGESHALL, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, July 2, 1815.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 300 Acres of good Land, pleasantly situated on the east side of Rhode-Island, about 5 miles from Newport, in the town of Portsmouth, being the Black Point Farm which abounds with the most valuable manure, and a quarry of stone suitable for building; with 2 Dwelling-houses, and other necessary buildings, consisting of barns, cribs, sheds, &c. 3 good orchards. It will be sold together or in separate Farms—may be divided into 2 or 3 Farms conveniently, all having an equal privilege to the shore for manure.—For terms, which will be liberal, apply to

DANIEL CHASE.

Portsmouth, 4th mo. 5th mo. 1815.

PAPER-HANGINGS.

THREE THOUSAND ROLLS *PAPER-HANGINGS*, figures and style entirely new—of prices, from those which are elegant and neat, to those which are cheap, very cheap, and every intermediate quality.—The above is just received, and for sale at

James Hammond's

DRY GOODS STORE &
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
No. 104, *Thames-Street.*

Writing Paper.

Just received, 100 Reams, and for sale as above, viz.—Hudson & Goodwin's, Hartford, Vellum, first class, and Burbank's No. 1, Foolscap and Pot, No. 1 & 2. Hudson & Goodwin's superfine vellum; Ames New-England hot-pressed, and Aimes & Co. Philadelphia do. Letter-Paper.

Account-Books.

Ledgers, Wastes, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Sales, Notes, Receipts, Memorandum and BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds.—*Also*, A complete assortment of Commercial BLANKS, and a general assortment of STATIONARY, SCHOOL-BOOKS, &c &c. with a great variety of NEW BOOKS, for YOUTH and CHILDREN.

Newport, April 14. tf.

British DRY GOODS,

THAT ARE NEW,

ARE THIS DAY received, and for Sale, by

James Hammond.

Newport, May 31, 1815.

Silas Dean,

HAS just received and for Sale wholesale and retail, at his store No 67, Thames-street:—Black and blue superfine Broadcloths; 4 bales blue and mixt ditto: 1 do. do. Plains; 1 small case best gilt and plated buttons; black and blue superfine and middling Cassimeres; Manchester shirtings and cambricks; shawls; white threads, with a variety of other articles.

Also, just landed from sch'r Leander,
7 hhds prime Richmond Tobacco,
54 kegs Negro-head ditto.
86 barrels Flour.
Likewise for Sale,
200 bbls. Herring—10 kegs Butter
10 casks Nails
And a few casks of Rice.

Newport, March 10.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer for Sale,

2 pair 9 lb. CARRONADES } With their appendages complete.
1 12lb. Do. }
1 pair long 6 pounders }
1 Swivel—1 Arm Chest
A quantity of Leads and Lines.

for Sale at their Store,
50 barrels Superfine Flour
100 do ship Bread
50 Bags Pimento

Newport, Nov. 25

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale, on reasonable Terms, at their Store,

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR
400 barrels Cabin Bread
100 do Pilot Do.
30 Hhds very-nice Rum
8 Pipes 4th-proof Brandy
57 Boxes brown Sugar
24 Hogsheads Molasses
28 bbls. Mess & 34 do. prime Beef
18 do. cargo No 1 Do.
22 do. Refuse Do.
6 boxes Chocolate—82 do. Candles
47 do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil.

Newport, Nov. 4.

For Sale.

And possession given immediately,

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Spring-street, in good repair, with a garden, well of water, and other conveniences.—For terms, &c. enquire of

SAMUEL I. GREENE.

Newport, May 31.

WANTED,

A BOY of 13 or 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business—one from the Country would be preferred.—Enquire at this Office.

June 2, 1815.

J. M. WEAVER, & Co.

Offer for Sale, at their Store, No. 75. *Thames-street, and south corner of Dunister's Wharf*,

A GENERAL Assortment of genuine GROCERIES, as Cheap as can be purchased in this Town.

☞ They offer to transact business on Commission.—Those who may favor them, may be assured of the strictest attention to their interests.

Newport, Feb. 23.

James Townsend, & Co.

OFFER for Sale at their Store, No. 82, Thames-street, recently occupied by the Newport Insurance Company, and in front of the R. I. Union Bank, a general Assortment of genuine GROCERIES at wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Ship and Cabin Stores put up at the shortest notice.

Any business in the Commission line, entrusted to them by their friends, will be strictly attended to.

Newport, May 5.

New Goods.

Just received from New-York, and now Opening,

A HANDSOME Assortment of DRY GOODS, for sale very cheap for cash, by

J. G. CHADSEY.

Newport, July 7.

FLOUR.

JUST received, at Store No. 107, Thames-street, 250 Barrels fresh Superfine FLOUR, which is now selling lower than can be purchased in New-York or Philadelphia.

J. G. CHADSEY,
Agent for Rhodes, Harris & Smith.

ALSO,

A large Assortment of American Manufactured Cotton and Woolen GOODS, at wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the State.

Newport, June 30.

Groceries, Lumber, &c.

Michael Freeborn, & Co.

Offer for Sale at their Store on the Point.

A GENERAL Assortment of *GROCERIES, &c.* among which are the following:—Hogsheads of pure West-India Rum; 6 crates Crockery Ware; 10 boxes New-York Soap; 100 straws Tumblers; 20 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour; 2 Pipes Gin; and a quantity of Corn Meal.

ALSO,

A Quantity of Lumber and Wood will be kept constantly for Sale on their Wharf—all of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in Newport.

Newport, July 7.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Has just received, and for Sale on Langley's Wharf.

A GENERAL Assortment of LUMBER, consisting of clear, merchantable and refuse Machias Boards, Plank, Shingles, joice, laths, &c. &c. which he will sell cheap for cash.

Newport, June 30.

Notice.

A NUMBER OF RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN,

HAVING suggested to Mr. FRASER, that if the number of his Students were reduced, his attention being concentrated, would be more beneficial; and having promised him a compensation which they conceive adequate, he has agreed to reduce the number to thirty.

For the accommodation of such as may not be of that number, he proposes to open a School, in separate rooms, for young Ladies and Gentlemen, from half past 5 to 8 o'clock in the afternoon, in which will be taught Navigation and all other branches of Literature now taught in his day school.

Mr. Fraser hopes that the improvement of those under his care will be the most acceptable acknowledgement which he can offer for the liberal encouragement of his employers.

Newport, June 30.

GEORGE ENGS,

No. 170, Thames-Street.

HAS just received an extensive supply of the above articles, and now offers for sale a very complete assortment, at wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, June 30. 6w

Simeon Martin,

Has just received, and for sale at his Store in Church-Street,

TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY Barrels of fresh Superfine Alexandria FLOUR.—He keeps constantly for sale, Liverpool Earthern Ware, and many other articles.—*He has also for sale at Store* No. 51, *on the Long-Wharf*, a Quantity of CORN, some damaged.

Newport, May 20.

House and Store to Let.

THE Subscriber offers to Let, for One Year, his House and Shop, in Thames-Street, together with the Chaise-house and stable.—There is no better stand for business in Newport.—Immediate possession will be given.—Enquire of

SIMEON MARTIN.

Newport, May 19.

Fresh Goods.

AN Elegant Assortment of BRITISH GOODS, just received and for Sale by

J. W. EDDY

Also just received, 50 lbs. Sewing Threads, assorted numbers, and American Shirtings, of a quality superior to any ever before offered for Sale in Newport.

Newport, June 23.

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ have removed their Counting-Room to Store No. 3, south side of Dean's Wharf.

Newport, June 17.

Beef, Duck, &c.

100 Barrels Prime } New BEEF.
50 do. Mess }
80 Bolts Russia Duck:
20 do. Ravens Do.
5 Pipes excellent Gin, warranted two years old,

For Sale, on reasonable terms, by

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ

Newport, March 10.

BEEF, &c.

100 Barrels No. 1 Boston BEEF.
200 Boxes Mould Candles.
200 do. Soap.

For Sale, by

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ.
No. 2, Dean's Wharf.

Newport, June 30.

Rope-Walk for sale.

IN consequence of the decease of Mr. JOHN P. JONES, late of the firm of WILLIAM WEST & Co. Providence, all connexion in business under that establishment ceases. The subscribers now offer for sale, for *cash* or *approved credit*, that valuable and pleasantly situated ROPE-WALK, with the Land, a good set of Tools, and a few tons of Hemp and Yarns, late the property of said JONES.

The Walk, Tools, &c. are in good order, and present an object worth the attention of any person wishing an establishment of the kind, at a market where industry and integrity will insure employment.

WILLIAM JONES,
RHODES G. ALLEN.

Providence, May 12.

TO LET,

And Possession given the 8th of July,

THAT capital stand for business, lately in the occupancy of Major *Henry Bull*, corner of Market-square—*Also to Let*, The three-story Fire-proof Store, now occupied by Gen. *Sheldon*.—Apply to

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, June 16.

TO LET,

THE House and Lot, next north of Mrs. READ's, in Thames-Street, and belonging to the heirs of the late Capt. Samuel Newton.—For terms, &c. apply to

EDWARD THURSTON.

Newport, May 30.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received,

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 22.—Subscribers are requested to call for their Numbers.

*** Edinburgh Review, Vol. 8th, and No. 47, are received and ready for delivery to Subscribers.

July 8, 1815.

New Hardware Store.

Anthony V. Taylor,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general,

THAT he has opened a HARDWARE STORE at No. 156, Thames-Street, where he has for sale a general Assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. which he will sell as cheap as can be purchased in Newport.

Constantly on hand,

Wrought and cut Nails, of every description, a quantity of Iron hollow Ware, Ship-Chandlery, &c. &c.

Newport, June 30.

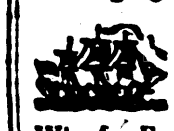
Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders are notified, That a Dividend is this day declared upon the stock of said Company, for the year past, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island during Bank hours.—Also, That a Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in the Directors Room of said Bank, on MONDAY, the 31st inst. at XI o'clock A. M. for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be thought necessary.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM TISDALE, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 1.

FOR SALE,



NINE-SIXTEENTHS of the Ship COMET, about 350 Tons burthen, now laying at Gardner's Wharf.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOHN COGGESHALL,

Who has also for Sale,
125 M. Shingles.
30 M. clear seasoned Boards.

Also, to Let, One-Half of a House in Thames-street, and a Dwelling-house in Cross-street, leading to the Point.

Newport, June 2.

FOR SALE,



FIVE-EIGHTHS of the Ship TWO CATHARINES, 346 tons, now lying at Dighton, and built by David Standish, of Dighton, in 1811.—She has not been at sea—her standing rigging is of a large size, and made of the best St. Petersburgh Hemp.—She has also a full suit of Sails, made of English Duck, of suitable numbers for such a Ship.—The Ship has also the principal part of her running cordage, two bower and stream cables, two bower, stream and kedge anchors, long-boat, yawl and stern-boat, her water-casks all iron-hooped, and the greatest part of her ballast. Those who wish to purchase, will apply to

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, Feb. 23.

FOR SALE,

THAT Valuable Estate late belonging to Capt. *David Huntington*, deceased, situated in Elm-street, on the Point, consisting of a Dwelling-House, with 5 rooms on a floor, in good repair, with a stable, coach and wood-house, a good garden, and well of water. For terms, apply to *Elizabeth Huntington*, Tiverton, or to

DAVID WILLIAMS.

Who has for sale, Two second-hand Quadrants, a number of Charts and nautical Tracts.—*Also for sale*, A quantity of the celebrated Pasmore's SEWINGS.

Newport, 24th of 6th mo. 1815.

TO LET,

FOUR convenient Chambers, pleasantly situated at the south part of the town.—Apply to S. OX[illegible]

GORDON DICKSON

Newport, June 23

many important and worthy objects to ocupy the attention of a Sovereign who was not born for himself, but to labor for the happiness of the people that Divine Providence had committed to his care and vigilance! In what a short time the work of many centuries is destroyed, and how many difficulties does its repair offer! I expected to connect them all by perseverance, by preserving peace, and by the exertions of a paternal government protected by Providence; but this, in its high and impenetrable designs, has permitted Bonaparte to return and disturb Europe, and declare himself her enemy, violating the conditions of the treaty of Paris. Upon the war, prepared by him, will justify the conduct of Cabinets and exempt their alliances from all responsibility.

"The repose and advantage of France and of the general tranquility were the object of the transactions of the Allies; for this purpose they restored the dethroned dynasty to its throne, placed on it the just, the desired by his people, the conciliating and pacific Louis the 18th, and delivered the world from a conqueror, who, knowing no other glory than that of war, ruined France in order to carry desolation to the nations that he wished to subdue.

"The war which the aggression of Bonaparte has provoked, is not only justified by the obligation that every Sovereign is under to support his guarantees and confederations, but also by the sacred duties that the institution of Sovereignties imposes upon them.

"War is a pernicious evil; no government ought to undertake it but to redeem the people from calamities greater than those of war itself. This is the case, Spaniards, in which we are.—Bonaparte, after his aggression against France and her legitimate Sovereign, having violated the treaty that he acceded to, maintains that he has injured no person, that he has recovered his legitimate rights, that the Sovereigns cannot call them in question, and that he wishes to live at peace with all. It is not peace that the invader wishes, he only wishes to see himself freed from foreign inquietudes, in order to employ the armed part of the French nation against the greater and more sound but disarmed portion of it. To ward off all kinds of attack, he wishes the powers to believe that he is going to labour for the peace and prosperity of Europe; as if she could have forgotten that since he took the reins of government terrible wars have been constantly renewed and the springs of public prosperity have been exhausted in all the countries submitted to his influence; or as if Europe could fall into the absurdity of imagining that Bonaparte is capable of divesting himself of his invariably observed maxims.

"Spain does not want to learn lessons at any cost, she has them sufficiently instructive in her fatal errors. She has been afflicted by Bonaparte with two kinds of war: he waged it until the year 1808, against her dignity, her treasures, her fleets and her armies, rendering them subservient to his designs; this was called, by this exterminating ally, Amity. And in order that no person should rely on his pledges of gratitude, he practised the same year at Bayonne the machinations well known to the public. Afterwards, to the end of supporting the most attrocious deed of perfidy and violence, he spread desolation and havoc over the provinces of this nation, and treated her as a freehold, which an owner may dispose in favor of whom he pleases, subject to the conditions of his will. Bonaparte has not belied himself: he signalizes his new era by sacrificing to his vanity the lawful and idolized Sovereign of France, and the liberty of that nation, putting himself at the head of a faction interested in continuing the miseries of humanity.—Bonaparte, from the capital of France, tells all the nations, do not believe me, you have treated in former pacifications for your most precious interests, and your most sacred obligations to procure the tranquillity of our people; but you have been disappointed. Bonaparte, from the seat of the French throne, tells the Sovereigns, you acknowledged formerly my usurped rights, against your own convictions, and permitted me to sit among you, and the result was no other than to feed my vanity and ambition.—Bonaparte, in fine, says to the world, all these courtesies have been despised by a faithless and lawless man, who finds no medium between his extermination and the wretchedness of the human race.

"In such circumstances, no one can hesitate in forming his resolution: All Europe has taken the most safe, advantageous and honorable course. Distrusts among the powers have disappeared, their interests are already associated by the common danger. Prussia will not be the passive spectatress of the reverses of Austria. Austria will not view with indifference the fate of Prussia. Russia will not permit that the southern part of Europe should be distributed in hereditaments, to nourish crowned Slaves. England will persist that the rash Bonaparte shall not again appear on the stage of Sovereigns, who dared to give laws to the seas, when all the ships of France were chained in her ports; and, finally, the Sovereigns, well persuaded, that generosity is not a corrective for minds of a certain temperament, will not lend an ear but to the dictates of justice and the public safety, which are the supreme law of Governments.

"This is, Spaniards, a war ordained by the law: It is innocent and perfectly just, because it is calculated for the good of the people, and security of Sovereigns. Called by Providence and by the fundamental laws to govern them. It is also prudent, because the means taken and continued to be taken by the Combined Powers in order to re-conquer the peace of Europe, are conformable to the gravity and importance of the enterprise; and above all is necessary, because nations like individuals cannot neglect the law of preservation or self-defence against the disturber of the tranquility of the world.

"The necessity of war does not arise from this principle alone; you have another motive more imperious, Spaniards for combatting the author who formed the impious plan of ruining the work of the Messiah, and of destroying in three or four years what he called, in his instructions to Cervelloni, the edifice of deceit and prejudice. It is Bonaparte, who, not content to be the source of calamities, wishes that they should be born without christian support, without consolation, without hope of a better fate, in short without the aid of the tender, kind and compassionate Catholic Religion. Such dogmas as condemn the right of force, the only one that Napoleon acknowledges, are not pleasing to him; dogmas which inculcate justice and equity, cannot suit the usurper of thrones, cannot be fitting to him in short who maintains that the names of just, equitable and virtuous belong exclusively to conquerors.

"Justice, Spaniards, prudence, the law of self-defence, and religion, ordain this war, to redeem France and her throne from the yoke of oppression under which they groan, and to conquer the tranquility and repose of the world.—The counsels of ambition have not had the least influence in so upright a decision. France shall not be dismembered in her military posts or provinces.

"Her limits shall be sacredly respected; and in order that the auxiliary armies may not set their feet within them France wants no other impulse than to reflect on the outrage inflicted on her national dignity in making her an object of the sport and mockery of factions; that a nation begins to be a slave as soon as she loses the dynasty established by her fundamental laws; and that to see, with careless indifference, the change of a King, the father of his people, for a Monster who feeds on human blood, is the basest of degradation.

"I am sensible of the authority that is in me to declare and make war. I am sure that my subjects will repose in the confidence that a King, who founds his felicity on that of his people, cannot undertake a war without the regret of seeing himself under the necessity of defending them. But I have wished to call to my assistance the force of conviction, in order to merit the reputation of Just, in the opinion of nations, to strengthen the valour of my troops, stimulate the generosity of the wealthy, support the resignation of all in the privations of this calamity, and in order that, the war being sanctified, all may hope for the assistance of the Disposer of Victories.

In my Royal Palace of Madrid, the 2d of May, 1815.

Signed, FERDINAND.
Countersigned, PEDRO CEVALLOS.

LATE Foreign News.

From Paris papers to the 2d of May, received at New-York

PARIS, MAY 2.

The five departments composing the ancient provinces of Brittany, have formed a league or association, entitled the "*Confederation of Brittany.*" The object of the league is stated in the Constitution, which is published in the *Journal General of France* of the 2d of May, to be "to consecrate all its powers to the advancement of liberal principles, to oppose truth to imposture, to spread light among those who are misled, to keep the public mind up to the level of the existing crisis, to oppose itself to all disorders, to maintain public safety in the interior, to employ whatever influence or credit they may have, to cause every one to remain in the line of his duties towards the prince and the country; to carry effective and prompt succour, at the first requisition of public authority, wherever there shall be need of it, to succour cities, towns, and villages which are threatened, to unmask all conspiracies against liberty, our constitutions and the Emperor; in fine, to lend mutual assistance and protection to each other, according as circumstances and events may require."

The league professes to have no political authority but to exercise only a moral police over its members.

The Constitution is signed by more than 3000 signatures, and has drawn forth the following remarks in the paper above mentioned.

"The confederation of Brittany gives rise to much speculation. It is asked, what can be the object of it; Against whom do the Bretons league themselves? If against the enemies of the state, it ought to be general; all Frenchmen ought to belong to it of necessity; and if all Frenchmen were to belong to it, the same end is answered, as tho' it had not existed. Let us all say, from one end of France to the other, that we have the same sentiments; that we all look to the same end, and that we all profess the same principles. If, on the contrary, this league only comprehends a party of the citizens, it supposes the others do not belong to it. It supposes some disagreements—dissentients; it causes more, it irritates them, it obliges people to be on their guard. It is then a confederacy of some against others: it is a line of demarkation traced between two parties; it stirs up a question, which is strongest.—It is, in fine, an institution to answer no good purpose, (*un levee de boucliers*) In what countries do they permit such things? In those precisely where the most feeble can for the longest time resist the strongest. Such measures are extremely dangerous; and a government which can count upon the general sentiment, ought to hasten to dissolve all partial confederacies, if it would crop the buds of civil war, which would easily and promptly sprout forth by such measures.

"May these reflections, suggested by hatred of civil dissentions, and by the experience of past times, be appreciated by our readers, and above all by the government, which by its decrees of today has given a proof of the desire which it has to acquire the entire confidence of the nation."

IMPERIAL DECREE of the 30th April, 1815.

Napoleon, by the Grace of God, &c. &c

In convoking the electors of the colleges to an assembly of the Champ de Mai, we intended to constitute each electral assembly of the department in separate offices, to compose afterwards a commission common to all, and, in the space of a few months, to arrive at the great end, the object of our wishes.

We believed then that we had time and leisure, since, our intention being to maintain peace with our neighbors we were resigned to subscribe to all the sacrifices which had already weighed upon France.

The civil war of the south had hardly terminated, when we acquired a certain knowledge of the hostile dispositions of the foreign powers, and thenceforth it became necessary to foresee war and to prepare for it.

Under these new circumstances, we had only the alternative left us of prolonging the dictatorship with which we we were invested by the crisis itself and by the confidence of the people, or to abridge the forms which we had proposed to ourselves to follow, for the compilation of the constitutional act.—The interest of France has required us to adopt this second course. We have presented for the acceptance of the people, an act which at once guarantees their liberties and their rights, and places the monarchy secure from all danger of subversion. This act determines the mode of the formation of the law, and thenceforth (*desalors*) contains within itself the principle of every ameraliation which shall be conformable to the interest of the nation; interdicting however, all discussion upon a certain number of determined fundamental points, which shall be irrevocably fixed.

We had wished also to wait for the acceptance of the people before we ordered an assembly of the Colleges and caused them to proceed to the nomination of Deputies; but equally compelled [*maitrises*] by the crisis, the highest interests of the state commands us [*nous fait la loi*] to surround ourselves in the promptest manner possible with the national bodies.

For these reasons, &c.&c. we decree,

Art. 1st. Four days after the publication of the present decree at the chief place of every Department, the electors of the Colleges of the department and arrondisement shall meet together in electoral assemblies at the chief place in each department and each arrondisement.

The Prefect for the department, and the sub-prefect for the arrondisement shall indicate the particular day, the hour and the place of the assembly by circulars and by a proclamation which shall be circulated with the greatest celerity through all the cantons and communes.

2d. For this year, at the opening of the assembly, the oldest person shall preside; the youngest shall perform the duties of secretary; the three oldest after the president, shall be inspectors.

Each assembly, thus provisionally organized, shall appoint its president; it shall also appoint two secretaries and three inspectors. These choices shall be made by an absolute majority.

3. They shall afterwards proceed to the elections for deputies for the house of representatives, conformable to the act sent to be presented for the acceptance of the people, and inserted in the bulletin of the laws No. 19, on the 22d April inst.

4th. The Prefects of the cities, chief places of commercial arrondisements, shall convoke on the receipt of these presents the chambers of commerce and the consulative chambers, to form lists of candidates, out of which the representatives of the commercial and manufacturing industry, are to be elected by the electoral colleges convened to appoint them, conformably to the act subjoined to that mentioned in the preceding article.

The deputies appointed by the electoral assemblies shall proceed to Paris to assist at the assembly of the Champ de Mai, and for the purpose of composing the house of representatives, which we intended to convoke after the proclamation of the acceptance of the constitutional act.

Brussels, April 23.

They have erected at Ghent some fortifications to place that city out of danger of a coup de main. The Castle is already covered by some batteries and the entrenchments which are making to the South of the city are considerably advanced. The Duke of Wellington visited them; he has successively passed through Nieuport, Furnes, Ypres, Courtrai, Mons and Charleroi. He has inspected at Ghent and Bruges many English regiments and a corps of light artillery.

The French troops are assembling upon two points. The most considerable corps is cantoned in the environs of Lille and the plains which extend themselves from that city as far as our frontiers. The other corps is placed between Meuberge and Valenciennes.—It is said that the French are re-establishing the Camp of Famar and that of Casar. They have thrown up entrenchments on the mountain of Auxin.

The forces of the allied troops which are to act from the Upper Rhine to the North sea are distributed in the following manner.

The Prince of Schwartzenburgh will command in the country situated between Basle and Manheim; the Arch Duke Charles from Manheim to the bank of the Moselle; Marshal Blucher between the Moselle and the Meuse; and the Duke of Wellington between the Meuse and the sea.

The Arch Duke Charles, who has already arrived at Mayence, has with him a privy council and an aulic council. This fact gives rise to the presumption that he will be also the chief of the civil administration.

The Belgic troops which were here have gone to join the army of reserve which is at Nivilles. We have no garrison. The city guard does duty at the King's palace.

VIENNA, March 31.

They write from the Dardanelles, that by order of the Grand Seignor they are about constructing two new forts, one on the Asiatic and the other on the European side, precisely on the spot where the ancient castles of Sestos and Abydos stood, and where Xerxes threw the bridge of boats over the streight—The Grand Seignor has, it is said, appropriated 365,000 piastres for the construction of these forts, and ordered that there should be a mosque and prison in each of them. Each of these forts will mount 60 pieces of cannon, and have a garrison of 2000 men. He has also ordered to be built of stone, the works which were only of earth when the English fleet forced the passage of the Dardanelles to proceed to Constantinople.

They have received at Constantinople accounts from Cairo, dated the 4th of January, announcing that the war undertaken so long ago, and carried on with so much obstinacy, against the Wechabites, is at last terminated, and that tranquility is re-established in Arabia. All the chiefs of this seditious sect have implored their pardon. The greatest joy prevailed at Cairo on account of the happy issue of a war which has been so expensive.

VIENNA, APRIL 7.

The following extract from a proclamation of the allies is given in the Official Gazette:—

PROCLAMATION OF THE COMBINED ALLIES.

"It is very imprudent to suspect that we leave Bonaparte to act in all his pretensions. Frenchmen, we repeat it, our arms are not turned against you; we only wish to bring down to the ground, the man who has never ceased to violate the most sacred and the most legitimate rights; we will maintain with all our forces the treaty of peace which we have signed with Louis XVIII: we will replace him upon the throne; we will never acknowledge any other government than that which ought to exist under his dynasty; we swear it in the presence of the universe."

"Those unmeaning intrigues (*sourdes menees*) which we read in the Gazettes of France, do not impose upon us; we know the minds of good Frenchmen; we know their love for the descendants of Henry IVth, their legitimate princes; we cannot then suppose that Bonaparte can have influence enough to collect two millions of Frenchmen under his flags; at all events, Frenchmen, be persuaded, that it will be easy for us to oppose a double number, if there should be need of it."

"Recall to mind our first proclamation; woe to the Frenchmen taken with arms in their hands, and the cities which shall shew themselves rebellious!—Frenchmen, our assembled cohorts, march under the banners of your King, his cockade, and white flag."

Declaration of the 15th of April.

Louis, by the Grace of God, &c. &c.

At the moment of our return to the midst of our people, we believe [illegible] owe to them, in the face of Europe, [illegible] solemn declaration of our sentiments and of the intentions of our Allies.

When heaven and the nation recalled us to the throne, we made to God and to France the promise, sweet to our heart, to forget injuries, and to live without ceasing for the happiness of our subjects.

The sons of St. Louis have not committed treason, either against themselves or against their country. Although our people had found again, by their cares, abundance and repose within the esteem of all nations without, already the throne, shaken by so many shocks, was beginning to be consolidated again, when Treason forced us to leave our capital, and to seek a refuge in the confines of our states. In the mean time, Europe, faithful to her treaties, would not recognise, as King of France, any one but us. Twelve hundred thousand soldiers were desirous to march to assure the repose of the world, and to deliver our fair country a second time.

In this state of things, a man, whom artifice and falsehood form at this time his whole power, seeks to lead astray the mind of the nation by fallacious promises, to raise it up against its legitimate King, and to draw it down into the abyss, as it were, for the purpose of accomplishing his frightful prophecy of 1814—"*If I fall, they shall learn how much the fall of a great Man costs.*"

In the midst of the alarms, which the present dangers of France have produced in our heart, the crown, which we have never regarded but as the means of doing good, would have lost all its charms in our eyes, and we would have resumed, with pride, the route for an exile, (where twenty years of our life were employed in efforts for the happiness of Frenchmen,) if the country were not menaced, in futurity, with all the calamities to which our return had put a period; and if we were not, as it respects the nations, the guarantee of France.

The Sovereigns who give us, this day, so great a mark of their affection, cannot be any more abused by the cabinet of Bonaparte, whose machevialism is so well known to them; and animated by the love and the interest which they bear to their people, they march without hesitation to the glorious goal, when heaven has supended the general peace and happiness of nations. Well convinced, in spite of all the artifices of a vain policy, that the French nation has not rendered itself an accomplice to the attempts of the army, and that the small number of deluded Frenchmen will make no delay to acknowledge their error, they regard France as their ally. There where they find faithful Frenchmen, their fields will be respected, the labourer protected, the poor succoured; resorting to themselves to make the rights of war weigh only upon those provinces which, at their approach, shall not have returned to their duty. This resolution dictated by prudence, would afflict us sensibly, if our people were less known to us; but, whatever may be the fear with which they have endeavoured to inspire you as to our intentions, since the Allies only make war against the Rebels, our people have nothing to doubt; and we have to cherish the thought that their love to us, will not be altered by an absence of so short duration, nor by the calumnies of libellers, nor by the promises of a Chief of party, too well convinced of his feebleness, not to caress those whom he burns to destroy.

At our return to our capital, which we regard as very near, our first care will be to recompense the virtuous citizens, who are devoted to the good cause, and to endeavour to make even the appearance of those abuses, which may have alienated any Frenchmen from us to disappear.

Done at our Royal Palace at Ghent the 15th of April. 1815.

(Signed) LOUIS.
(Signed) The Duke DE FELTRE.

BERLIN, APRIL 15.

The Russian army, which is passing through Silesia, is estimated at 243,000 men.

10,000 Hessian troops are on the march; they form the advance-guard of the Prussian army.

Field Marshal BLUCHER, before he left Berlin, addressed the following proclamation to the army.—

"Comrades! His Majesty has again deigned to confide to me the supreme command of the army. I appreciate this favor with the liveliest acknowledgements. I rejoice to see you again—to find you once more in the field of honor prepared for a new contest, full of new hopes. We have once more an opportunity of fighting for the general cause—for public peace—and I congratulate you on the occasion. The career of glory is again before you, with every chance of increasing by new feats of valor, the military reputation you have already acquired. Placed at your head, I want no other assurance of a glorious and complete success. Repose in me in this new struggle, that confidence which you have exhibited in the former one, and I am convinced that we shall gloriously extend the series of your brilliant feats of arms.

BLUCHER."

By the Mails.

OFFICIAL REPORT,
OF THE
DARTMOOR MASSACRE.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,
JULY 14, 1815.

WE this day lay before the public, documents lately received from England, relative to the killing and wounding of the American citizens imprisoned at Dartmoor:—

Plymouth, 26th April, 1815.

We, the undersigned commissioners, appointed on behalf of our respective governments, to enquire into and report upon, the unfortunate occurrence of the 6th April inst. at Dartmoor prison; having carefully perused the proceedings of the several courts of inquiry instituted immediately after that event, by the orders of Admiral Sir John T. Duckworth and Major-General Brown, respectively, as well as the depositions taken at the coroner's inquest upon the bodies of the prisoners, who lost their lives upon that melancholy occasion; upon which inquest the jury found a verdict of justifiable homicide; proceed immediately to the examination upon oath in the presence of one or more of the magistrates of the vicinity, of all the witnesses, both American and English, who offered themselves for that purpose; or who could be discovered as likely to afford any material information on the subject, as well those who had been previously examined before the coroner, as otherwise, to the number in the whole of about eighty. We further proceeded to a minute examination of the prisons, for the purpose of clearing up some points, which, upon the evidence alone were scarcely intelligibly; obtaining from the prisoners, and from the officers of the depot, all the necessary assistance and explanation: and promising, that we have been, from necessity, compelled to draw many of our conclusions from statements and evidence highly contradictory, we do now make upon the whole proceedings the following report:—

During the period which has elapsed since the arrival in this country of the account of the ratification of the treaty of Ghent, an increased degree of restlessness and impatience of confinement appears to have prevailed among the American prisoners at Dartmoor, which, though not exhibited in the shape of any violent excesses, has been principally indicated by threats of breaking out if not soon released.

On the 4th of this month in particular, only two days previous to the events the subject of this enquiry, a large body of the prisoners rushed into the market-square, from whence, by the regulations of the prison, they are excluded, demanding bread instead of biscuit, which had on that day been issued by the officers of the depot; their demands, however, having been then almost immediately complied with, they returned to their own yards, and the employment of force on that occasion became unnecessary.

On the evening of the 6th, about six o'clock, it was clearly proved to us, that a breach or hole had been made in one of the prison walls, sufficient for a full-sized man to pass; and that others had been commenced in the course of the day near the same spot, though never completed:

That a number of the prisoners were over the railing, erected to prevent them from communicating with the sentinels on the walls, which was, of course, forbidden by the regulations of the prison; and that, in the space between the railing and those walls, they were tearing up pieces of turf, and wantonly pelting each other in a noisy and disorderly manner.

That a much more considerable number of the prisoners was collected together at that time, in one of their yards near the place where the breach was effected; and that, although such collection of prisoners was not unusual at other times, (the gambling tables being commonly kept in that part of the yard,) yet, when connected with the circumstances of the breach, and the time of the day, which was after the hour the signal for the prisoners to retire to their respective prisons had ceased to sound, it became a natural and just ground of alarm to those who had charge of the depot.

It was also in evidence, that in the building formerly the petty officers prison, but now the guard barrack, which stands in the yard to which the hole in the wall would serve as a communication, a part of the arms of the guard who were off duty, were usually kept in the racks; and though there was no evidence that this was in any respect the motive which induced the prisoners to make the opening in the wall, or even that they were ever acquainted with the fact, it naturally became at least a further cause of suspicion and alarm, and an additional reason for precaution.

Upon these grounds, Capt. Shortland appears to us to have been justified in giving the order, which about this time he seems to have given, to sound the alarm-bell, the usual signal for collecting the officers of the depot, and putting the military on the alert.

However reasonable and justifiable this was as a measure of precaution, the effects produced thereby in the prisons, but which could not have been intended, were most unfortunate, and deeply to be regretted. A considerable number of the prisoners in the yards where no disturbances existed before, and who were either already within their respective prisons, or quietly retiring as usual towards them, immediately upon the sound of the bell rushed back from curiosity (as it appears) towards the gates, where, by that time, the crowd had assembled, and many who were at the time absent from their yards, were also, from the plan of the prison, compelled, in order to reach their own homes, to pass by the same spot; and this that which was merely a measure of precaution, in its operation increased the evil it was intended to prevent.

Almost at the same instant that the alarm-bell rang, (but whether before or subsequent is upon the evidence doubtful; though Capt. Shortland states it positively, as one of his further reasons for causing it to ring,) some one or more of the prisoners broke the iron chain, which was the only fastening of N° 1 gate, leading into the market square, by means of an iron bar; and a very considerable number of the prisoners immediately rushed towards that gate; and many of them began to press forwards, as fast as the opening would permit, into the square.

There was no direct proof before us of previous concert or preparation on the part of the prisoners, and no evidence of their intention or disposition to effect their escape on this occasion, excepting that which arose by inference from the whole of the above detailed circumstances connected together.

The natural and almost irresistible inference to be drawn, however, from the conduct of the prisoners by Capt Shortland and the military was, that an intention on the part of the prisoners to escape was on the point of being carried into execution; and it was at least certain, that they were by force passing beyond the limits prescribed to them, at a time when they ought to have been quietly going in for the night It was also in evidence, that the outer-gates of the market-square were usually opened about this time, to let the bread-waggon pass and repass to the store, although at the period in question they were in fact closed.

Under these circumstances, and with these impressions necessarily operating upon his mind, and a knowledge that if the prisoners once penetrated through the square, the power of escape was almost to a certainty afforded to them, if they should be so disposed, Capt. Shortland in the first instance proceeded down the square towards the prisoners, having ordered a part of the different guards, to the number of about fifty only at first, (though they were increased afterwards) to follow him. For some time both he and Dr. Magrath endeavoured by quiet means and persuasion, to induce the prisoners to retire to their own yards; explaining to them the fatal consequences which must ensue if they refused, as the military would in that case be necessarily compelled to employ force. The guard was by this time formed in the rear of Capt. Shortland, about two-thirds of the way down the square—the latter is about one hundred feet broad, and the guard extended nearly all across. Capt. Shortland, finding that persuasion was all in vain, and that although some were induced by it to make an effort to retire, others pressed on in considerable numbers, at last ordered about 15 file of the guard, nearly in front of the gate which had been forced, to charge the prisoners back to their own yards.

The prisoners were in some places so near the military, that one of the soldiers states that he could not come fairly down to the charge; and the military were unwilling to act as against an enemy. Some of the prisoners also were unwilling and reluctant to retire, and some pushing and struggling ensued between the parties, arising partly from intention, but mainly from the pressure of those behind preventing those in front from getting back. After some little time, however, this charge appears to have been so far effective, and that with little or no injury to the prisoners, as to have driven them for the most part quite down out of the square, with the exception of a small number who continued their resistance about No. 1. gate

A great crowd still remained collected after this in the passage between the square and the prisoners' yard, and in the part of these yards in the vicinity of the gates This assemblage still refused to withdraw, and according to most of the English witnesses, and some of the Americans, was making a noise, hallooing, insulting, and provoking, and daring the military to fire, and according to the evidence of several of the soldiers, and some others, was pelting the military with large stones, by which some of them were actually struck. This circumstance is, however, denied by many of the American witnesses; and some of the English, upon having the question put to them, stated they saw no stones thrown previously to the firing, although their situation at the time was such as to enable them to see most of the other proceedings in the square

Under these circumstances the firing commenced. With regard to any order having been given to fire the evidence is very contradictory. Several of the Americans swear positively, that capt. Shortland gave that order; but the manner in which, from the confusion of the moment, they described this part of the transaction, is so different in its details that it is very difficult to reconcile their testimony. Many of the soldiers and other English witnesses, heard the word given by some one, but no one of them can swear it was by capt. Shortland, or by any one in particular, and some, amongst whom is the officer commanding the guard, think, if capt. Shortland had given such an order that they must have heard it, which they did not. In addition to this, capt. Shortland denies the fact; and from the situation in which he appears to have been placed at the time, even according to the American witnesses, in front of the soldiers, it may appear somewhat improbable that he should then have given such an order

But, however, it may remain a matter of doubt whether the firing first began in the square by order, or was a spontaneous act of the soldiers themselves, it seemed clear that it was continued and renewed both there and elsewhere without orders; and that on the platforms, and in several places about the prison, it was certainly commenced without any authority.

The fact of an order having been given at first, provided the firing was under the existing circumstances, justifiable, does not appear very material in any other point of view than as showing a want of self-possession, and discipline in the troops, if they should have fired without order.

With regard to the above most important consideration, of whether the firing was justifiable or not, we are of opinion, under all the circumstances of the case, from the apprehension which the soldiers might fairly entertain, owing to the numbers and conduct of the prisoners, that this firing to a certain extent was justifiable in a military point of view, in order to intimidate the prisoners, and compel them thereby to desist from all acts of violence, and to retire as they were ordered, from a situation which the responsibility of the agents, and the military, could not permit them with safety to remain

From the fact of the crowd being so close, and the firing at first being attended with very little injury, it appears probable that a large proportion of the muskets were, as stated by one or two of the witnesses, levelled over the heads of the prisoners; a circumstance in some respects to be lamented, as it induced them to cry out "blank cartridges," and merely irritated and encouraged them to renew their insults to the soldiery, which produced a repetition of the firing in a manner much more destructive.

The firing in the square having continued for some time, by which several of the prisoners sustained injuries, the greater part of them appear to have been running back with the utmost precipitation and confusion to their respective prisons, and the cause for further firing seems at this period to have ceased. It appears accordingly that Capt Shortland was in the market square exerting himself and giving orders to that effect, and that Lieut. Fortye had succeeded in stopping the fire of his part of the guard.

Under these circumstances it is very difficult to find any justification for the further continuance and renewal of the firing which certainly took place both in the prison yards and elsewhere: though we have some evidence of subsequent provocation given to the military, and resistance to the turnkeys in shutting the prisons, and of stones being thrown out from within the prison doors

The subsequent firing rather appears to have arisen from the state of individual irritation and exasperation on the part of the soldiers who followed the prisoners into their yards, and from the absence of nearly all the officers who might have restrained it; as well as from the great difficulty of putting an end to a firing when once commenced under such circumstances. Capt. Shortland was from this time busily occupied with the turnkeys in the square, receiving and taking care of the wounded.—Ensign White remained with his guard at the breach, and Lieuts. Avelyne and Fortye, the only other subalterns known to have been present, continued in the square with the main bodies of their respective guards.

The time of the day, which was the officers' dinner hour, will in some measure explain this, as it caused the absence of every officer from the prison whose presence was not indispensable there. And this circumstance which has been urged as an argument to prove the intention of the prisoners to take this opportunity to escape, tended to increase the confusion, and to prevent those great exertions being made which might perhaps have obviated a portion at least of the mischief which ensued.

At the same time that the firing was going on in the square, a cross fire was also kept up from several of the platforms on the walls round the prison where the sentries stand, by straggling parties of soldiers who ran up there for that purpose. As far as this fire was directed to disperse the men assembled round the breach, for which purpose it was most effectual, it seems, to stand upon the same ground as that in the first instance in the square. But that part which it is positively sworn was directed against straggling parties of prisoners running about the yards and endeavoring to enter in the few doors which the turnkeys, according to their usual practice, had left open, does seem as stated, to have been wholly without object or excuse, and to have been a wanton attack upon the lives of defenceless, and at that time unoffending individuals.

In the same, or even more severe terms, we must remark upon what was proved as to the firing into the doorways of the prisons more particularly into that of No. 3 prison, at a time when the men were in crowds at the entrance. From the position of the prison and of the door, and from the marks of the balls which were pointed out to us, as well as from the evidence, it was clear this firing must have proceeded from soldiers a very few feet from the door way; and although it was certainly sworn that the prisoners were at the time of part of the firing at least continuing to insult and occasionally to throw stones at the soldiers, and that they were standing in the way of, and impeding the turnkey, who was there for the purpose of closing the door, yet still there was nothing stated which could, in our view, at all justify such excessively harsh and severe treatment of helpless and unarmed prisoners when all idea of escape was at an end.

Under these impressions we used every endeavor to ascertain if there was the least prospect of identifying any of the soldiers who had been guilty of the particular outrages here alluded to, or of tracing any particular death at that time to the firing of any particular individual, but without success; and all hopes of bringing the offenders to punishment would seem to be at an end.

In conclusion, we, the undersigned, have only to add, that whilst we lament, as we do most deeply, the unfortunate transaction which has been the subject of this inquiry, we find ourselves totally unable to suggest any steps to be taken as to those parts of it which seem most to call for redress and punishment.

CHARLES KING,
FRAS. SEYMOUR LARPENT.

Plymouth, April 26th, 1815.

SIR—In pursuance of instructions received from Messrs. Clay and Gallatin, I have now the honor to transmit to you the report prepared by Mr. Larpent and myself on behalf of our respective governments, in relation to the unfortunate transactions at Dartmoor prison of war, on the 6th of the present month. Considering it of much importance that the report, whatever it might be, should go forth under our joint signatures, I have forborne to press some of the points which it involves, as far as otherwise I might have done, and it therefore may not be improper in this letter to enter into some little explanation of such parts of the report. Although it does appear that a part of the prisoners were on that evening in such a state and under such circumstances, as to have justified, on the view which the commander of the depot could not but take of it, the intervention of the military force and even in a strict case, the first use of fire arms, yet I cannot but express it as my settled opinion, that, by conduct a little more temporising, this dreadful alternative of firing upon unarmed prisoners might have been avoided Yet as this opinion has been the result of subsequent examination, and after having acquired a knowledge of the comparitively harmless state of the prisoners, it may be but fair to consider whether, in such a moment of confusion and alarm as that appears to have been, the officer commanding could have fairly estimated his danger, or have measured out, with precision, the extent and nature of the force necessary to guard against it.

But when the firing became general, as it afterwards appears to have done, and caught with electric rapidity from the square to the platforms, there is no plea nor shadow of excuse for it, except in the personal exasperation of the soldiery, nor for the more deliberate, and therefore more unjustifiable, firing which took place into three of the prisons, No 1, 3, and 4, but more particularly into No 3, after the prisoners had retired into them, and there was no longer any pretence of apprehensions as to their escape. Upon this ground, as you, sir, will perceive by the report, Mr Larpent and myself had no difference of opinion, and I am fully persuaded that my own regret was not greater than his at perceiving how hopeless would be the attempt to trace to any individuals of the military these outrageous proceedings.

As to whether the order to fire came from captain Shortland, I yet confess myself unable to form any satisfactory opinion, though, perhaps, the bias of my mind is, that he did give such an order. But his anxiety and exertions to stop it after it had continued for some little time, are fully proved, and his general conduct previous to this occurrence, as far as we could, with propriety, enter into such details, appears to have been characterized with great fairness, and even kindness, in the relation in which he stood towards the prisoners.

On the subject of any complaints against their own government existing among the prisoners, it was invariably answered to several distinct questions put by me on that head, that whatsoever existed or had been pressed by them although they considered themselves to entertain some animosity against Mr. Beasley, to whom they attributed their detention in this country, with what justice, you sir, will be better able to judge. They made no complaint whatsoever as to their provisions and general mode of living and treatment in the prison.

I have transmitted to Mr. Beasley a list of the killed and wounded on this melancholy occasion, with a request that he would forward it to the United States for the information of their friends at home, and I am pleased to have it in my power to say, that the wounded are, for the most part, doing well.

I have also enclosed to Mr. Beasley the notes taken by me of the evidence adduced before us, with a request that he would have them fairly copied, and also a copy of the depositions taken before the coroner, and desired him to submit them to you when in order.

I cannot conclude, sir, without expressing my high sense of the impartiality and manly fairness with which this inquiry has been conducted on the part of Mr. Larpent, nor without mentioning that every facility was afforded to us in its prosecution, as well by the military officers commanding here and at the prison, as by the magistrates in the vicinity.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) CHARLES KING.

His Excellency J. Q. Adams &c. &c.

[The residue of the papers, communicated with this report are, a letter from Messrs. Clay and Gallatin, respecting the transportation home of American prisoners, and also the proposal of Lord Castlereagh, to appoint a joint commission for the purpose of investigating the unhappy affair at Dartmoor, in which they had concurred, and naming Charles King, Esq. who was immediately joined on the part of the British minister, by Mr. Larpent;—a list of the killed and wounded;—and a letter from Mr. Beasley to Mr. Mason defending his conduct against the hostility of the American prisoners towards him.

By the list of killed and wounded it appears, that those who were killed or died of their wounds were seven, viz. John Haywood, black; Thomas Johnson, John Washington, James Mc. Joseph F. Johnson, William Leverett and James Campbell, all from wounds by balls. The number of wounded is 31.]

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JULY 19.

GUADALOUPE BLOCKADED.

A letter from Gaudaloupe to a gentleman in this city, states that Admiral Durham commanding the British forces on the West-India station, has issued a proclamation, declaring the Island of Guadaloupe in a state of rigorous blockade. We also learn, by the same letter, that a large expedition was preparing at Martinique, to subdue and take possession of Guadaloupe.

The U S brig Fire-Fly, Capt. Rodgers, sailed yesterday morning from the watering-place, to join the squadron under Com Decatur, in the Mediterranean.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JULY 20.

The troops, under the peace establishment, are marching to their several places of destination. Gen Brown has gone from Sacket's Harbour to Fort Niagara, for the purpose of strongly garrisoning that place. This step is said to have been taken from an expectation of the Indians being desirous of renewing hostilities. The British, it was also said, delay surrendering Michilimackinaw; and the Indians are collecting a large force in that vicinity, and threaten to take possession of that post as soon as the British leave it

Navy Board.

We have reason to believe (says the Philadelphia Democratic Press) "that Capt Charles Stewart, is appointed by the President, one of the Board of Navy Commissioners, in the room of Capt Isaac Hull, who has been transferred to the Navy Yard, at Charlestown" (Mass.) Capt Stewart left this place on Monday morning, for the seat of government; and Capt Hull at the same time, entered on the duties of his new office.

The utmost harmony has ever prevailed between the Navy Board and the Secretary of the Navy.

CYANE AND LEVANT.

A Court Martial has been held at Halifax for the trial of the late commanders of the Cyane and Levant, taken by the Constitution. The Halifax papers say—

"We understand, that after a thorough investigation, the Court was fully of opinion, that their captures was to be attributed to the very superior force of the enemy's ship, and to her great superiority in sailing, which enabled her throughout the action, to keep such a distance, that their carronades were of little effect, while she was constantly keeping up a steady fire from seventeen long 24-pounders—and that the officers and men evinced the great

By the Mails.

NEW-YORK

NEW-YORK, JUNE 19.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

By the arrival this morning, of the Brig Grenado, Capt. Ellis, in 40 days from Gibraltar, we learn that the American Squadron, which was mentioned in Mr Cathcart's letter to the Secretary of the Navy, had not passed into the Atlantic so late as the 12th of May. It was known at Gibraltar that the United States had declared war against Algiers; and the American squadron was daily and anxiously expected.

On the 3d of May, Lord Exmouth in the Boyne of 98 guns, and Admiral Rowley in the Impregnable of 98, accompanied by the Malta of 80, the Montague of 74, and three other line of battle ships, sailed from Gibraltar, as a squadron of observation, to cruize off Toulon. Another squadron to reinforce Lord Exmouth was daily expected from England.

It was understood at Gibraltar, that the English cruisers were not to capture without further orders any vessels under the tri-colored flag.

By the following paragraph, communicated by Capt. Ellis, we regret to learn, that four American seamen have recently been impressed in the British service at Gibraltar:

"The day we sailed, May 10th, two men were taken from on board the General Scott, to wit, Thomas Hodges, Montgomery county Md. Registered Georgetown dist. Columbia, and Ebenezer Hughes, Cape-Ann, Mass. registered Cape-Ann, who were lately released from Dartmouth prison. Two others were taken from on board the Spartan, Capt. Moon. Not having seen Capt. Moon I did not learn the particulars of the last two men. The officer informed the Captains that they were taken by an order from Admiral Fleming, to serve on board the frigate Meander. These men will, no doubt, be detained, as there was no consul at Gibraltar to claim them. Horatio Sprague Esq. was the only American resident there, to whom the American prisoners are much indebted for his attention during their confinement."

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, to a gentleman of this city, dated the 20th of May.

"I am sorry to say that the river Missisippi is higher now than ever known, and the damages incalculable. Entire settlements are many feet under water, as Palmyra, Concordia, and a part of Point Coupee; besides innumerable ravasses on the coast. Many sugar and cotton plantations are ruined for the present."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JUNE 22.

We understand the United States vessels of war in this port, now nearly ready for sea, have received orders to sail for the Mediterranean as soon as possible.—It is said, the squadron will consist of the Independence, Com. Bainbridge; ship Erie; brig Enterprize, and the schooner Lynx—It is expected they will sail on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Government have advertised proposals for making a road, from Cumberland on the Potomac, to Brownsville, on the Monongahela; for erecting a stone bridge over the Big Youghagany river and other smaller stone bridges and culvests, to complete said road. This road will be of great public utility.

It is said some vessels bound to India go first to England, and sell their specie, which is 30 per cent advance, and take government bills. This does not look much like a prohibition of trade to the East Indies.

LATEST FROM HAVANNA.

The Spanish schooner Elvira, Ballesrinos, has arrived at New-York, in 14 days from Havanna. Capt. B. informs, that it was rumoured at Havanna that war had commenced between France and Spain; and that in consequence of this rumor the Governor had detained all the French vessels in that port. Capt. B. also states, that markets at Havanna were very dull. Flour was selling at 18 dollars; but the duties on flour imported in American vessels, were 9 1-2 dlls. per barrel. Left at Havanna, about 30 sail of English Merchantmen.

A Proclamation of Sir James Leith, commander of the British land forces at Barbadoes, informs the governor and inhabitants of Martinique, that he has received instructions from the Prince Regent, to afford them every protection in his power so long as they continue faithful to Louis the 18th; but the moment they raise the rebel flag, they may consider it as a signal for the blockade and ruin of the Colony.

The Spanish 74 which blew up off the Spanish Maine, is said to have had 300 men on board, who all perished.

New Hampshire Banks.

A committee of the New-Hampshire legislature have reported that they had examined the returns of the banks throughout the state, and found *no one of them had bills in circulation beyond their ability to redeem.*

Newport,

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1815.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

In this day's Mercury we have given a number of interesting articles from late Paris papers, received at New-York. They embrace an account of a league, formed amongst the departments composing the antient province of Britanny, for purposes avowed in their Constitution, an abstract from which is also given. This institution if looked upon, it seems, by government, with somewhat of a jealous eye. The remarks upon it, by the Paris editor, which we also give, intimate as much. And considering it in the light of one of the Jacobinical associations of the former revolution, the editor urges the government to its speedy abolition.

Among the articles is a decree of Bonaparte, violating, already, his new constitution, by ordering a premature election of a House of Representatives, and according to some of its forms, but varying others, even before its adoption. He advances, pretty broadly, the sentiment, that his constitution, sent forth with so much parade, and asserted to be of so sacred a nature, is only a creature of the present moment, to answer a particular end, and subject to continual alteration, *except as to the exclusion of the Bourbons*, so often as the law of necessity, by which is meant *political expediency*, requires a change. So much for the inviolability of an Imperial Constitution, declared by our democratic editors to be "*compatible with freedom*;" but which, it seems, is subject to be twisted any way, whenever the "*crisis itself and the confidence of the people*" shall, in his opinion, invest the Emperor with a new DICTATORSHIP, and prompt him to vary its shape to suit a present purpose.

By an article under the Vienna head, it will be seen, that the *Weehabites* of Arabia, who have so long had possession of Mahomet's tomb, and whose animosity against his religion, and successes against his votaries, had been supposed by many to threaten its downfall, have been entirely subdued.

In addition to these articles is the very interesting proclamation of the allies, dated Vienna the 7th of April, in which they *swear, in the presence of the universe, that they will replace Louis on the throne of France, and never will recognize any other dynasty than the Bourbons on the throne of France*, and a Declaration of *Louis XVIII*, of the 15th April, addressed to the French people, previous to the entry of the Allies into Fance, and announcing the motives by which they are actuated.

The allies declare that they are marching under the banners, the cockade, and the white flag of the king.

The Rubicon thus appears to be passed, and the next breezes will no doubt waft to our shores from unhappy Europe, lamentable tidings of horrid wars and the slaughter of thousands.—If Bonaparte is to fall, perhaps like another Sampson, he will destroy more at his death than he did while living.

RHODE-ISLAND LEGISLATURE

The Legislature of this State convened in this town on Tuesday last, and have since been principally occupied in business of a local nature.—The Assembly will probably rise this afternoon.

EDWARD CARRINGTON, Esq. of Providence, has been appointed Brigadier-General of the 2d brigade of Militia of this State.

TREASURY NOTICE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that arrangements are making for the discharge of the arrearages of the treasury note debt; that is for the redemption by current bills, or by other treasury notes, or by funding of all the treasury notes which are now *past due*, or will become due before the 1st of August next.

The amount of these notes now in circulation, some of which became due as early as the beginning of November last, is very large. They have been usually transferred and received for taxes with interest, in the same manner as similar notes not due.

From the notice now given, it appears that all treasury notes which shall before that date have become due at Philadelphia, are to be paid at the loan office in that city, on the 1st day of August next, after which day interest on them is to cease.

In the same manner treasury notes which shall be due in Savannah, on the 1st day of September next, are to be then paid, and the interest on them is to cease. The treasury notes already due in Washington and in Baltimore, will be paid immediately at the loan offices in those cities, and interest on the same is to cease on the 1st of July.

The Secretary has further given notice that at Boston and New-York, where the largest amounts of Treasury Notes are due, funds in current money cannot at present be obtained to pay them. He therefore offers to the holders the choice of either funding them for six per cent stock at 95 dollars for 100 dollars in stock, or of receiving for the amount of principal and interest, drafts payable in Baltimore or Philadelphia, or New Treasury Notes fundable at six per cent.

He also gives notice, that, on the 1st day of August next, instructions will be given to the collectors of duties and taxes and other government agents, not to receive in payment of government dues, the notes of any bank which does not, on demand, either pay specie for its own bills, or receive at par treasury notes.

From the NEW-BEDFORD MERCURY, *of Yesterday.*

FROM HALIFAX.

By the Packet Maria, we were yesterday morning favoured with a letter from a gentleman at Nantucket, dated on Wednesday; a postscript to which states the arrival there that day of the brig George, in 7 days from Halifax; the Captain informed that a British packet had just arrived at Halifax, in 29 days from England, bringing news that Murat with 80,000 men had been defeated by the Austrians;—that an order had been issued by the British Government to detain all French vessels; and that four French frigates had been taken.

Anniversary of American Independence.

The Committee appointed by the town for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the thirty-ninth Anniversary of American Independence, invite all those who are disposed to join in the celebration, to assemble at, or near the State-House, on TUESDAY the 4th of July, at 9 o'clock, A. M.—AUGUSTUS NEWMAN, DAVID MELVILLE and GORDON DICKSON, who are appointed Marshals for the day, will form the procession in the following Order:—

Artillery Company, commanded by Col. CHAMPLIN,
Brigadier-General of the Militia and Aids,
Militia Officers, General, Regimental and Staff,
Military and Naval Officers of the United States,
Citizens and Strangers,
Officers of the Customs,
Town-Treasurer and Town-Clerk,
Town-Council, preceded by the Town-Serjeant,
Judges and Clerks of Courts,
Justices of the Peace,
Members of the State Legislature,
The Lieut. Governor, General-Treasurer, and State Senators, preceded by the High Sheriff of the county,
The Rev. Clergy and Orator of the Day,
Committee of Arrangements,
Marshals of the Day.

The procession to form on Washington-Square, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and move up the South side of the Parade, down Spring-street, through Franklin-street, up Thames-street, to the Rev. Mr. WYDOWN's Meeting-House.—On returning, the procession will form in Farewell-street, pass down Poplar-street, through Washington-street, up the Long-Wharf, to Washington-square, where it will be dismissed.

The exercises will consist of a Prayer by the Rev. Mr. WYDOWN, an Oration by NATHANIEL HAZARD, Esq. the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Mr. HENRY Y. CRANSTON, and vocal and instrumental Music.

The Meeting-House will be opened for the admission of Ladies, precisely at 9 o'clock.—They are requested to take the wall-pews below, and side-gallery; leaving the front-gallery for the Music, and the body-pews for the Military and Procession.

The Citizens are respectfully requested to remove from before their doors every obstacle that may impede the movement of the procession.

By order of the Committee,
DANIEL SHELDON, *Chairman,*
B. B. MUMFORD, *Sec'ry.*

The public spirited town of Salem has voted 30,000 dollars to defray the expense of building a new Poor House.

A Utica, N. Y paper states, that Samuel Whittlesey, Esq. District Paymaster for the Militia, has been robbed of $ 20,000 dollars, which he had to pay the N. Y. Militia.

Died,

At Providence, on Wednesday last, Mrs. RUTH APLIN, widow of Mr. William Aplin, of Providence and daughter of the late Mr Jonathan Nichols of this town, in the 67th year of her age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
June 24, 1815.

CLEARED,

Ship Fisher Ames, Winslow, N. York
Brig Hiram, Rathbone, Surinam
Sloop Abigail, Burgess, Richmond
Fame, Chase, ditto
Polly, Griffin, Georgetown
B. D Jones, Cahoone, New-York

Arrived at this port on Wednesday last, U. S. sch'r Nonsuch, from New-York.

The Ship Montgomery, of New-Orleans, for Antwerp, brig Russell, Newton, for Martinique, and brig John Gorton, for Havanna, went to sea on Sunday last, from this port.

More New Works.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received and for Sale at their BOOK, STATIONARY & CHART STORE, *No. 1 & 2, Long-Wharf.*

A Number of NEW WORKS, among them are the following:—

MARIA, or the Hollanders; by LOUIS BONAPARTE, late King of Holland—In 2 vols. price $ 1 25.—"This work will be found to exhibit an interesting picture of the manners of the country over which he presided with so much moderation. The virtues and sufferings exhibited are those of Dutchmen; the criminals are French; the crimes those of the Revolution. It has been truly pronounced to be the work of an amiable, moral and reflecting mind."

An ESSAY on the Character and Practical Writings of ST. PAUL, by HANNAH MOORE—2 vols. in one, price $ 1.

Allison's Sermons, 1 vol. 8vo.

*** Edinburgh Review, Vol. 6th, and No. 47, are received and ready for delivery to Subscribers.

June 24, 1815.

Rhode-Island Union Bank.

NOTICE.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend will be declared and paid on SATURDAY, the 1st day of July, 1815, and on every succeeding day during Bank hours, until completed, to the Stockholders whose names stand on the books of this Institution on the 25th inst. or to their legal representatives, on which day transfers of shares cease until the aforesaid 1st of July.

And on MONDAY, the 3d day of July, at 11 o'clock A. M. a Stockholders meeting will be held at their Banking-house, for the election of Nine Directors for the year ensuing, agreeably to charter, and for transacting such other business as may be laid before them.

By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L BOSS, *Cashier.*
Newport, June 21.

Newport Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the half-yearly Dividend will be declared and paid on SATURDAY, the 1st day of July next, to those who appear, by the books of the Bank, to be Stockholders on the 24th inst.

By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*
Newport, June 23.

Fresh Goods.

AN Elegant Assertment of BRITISH GOODS, just received and for Sale by

J. W. EDDY.

Also just received, 50 lbs. Sewing Threads, assorted numbers, and American Shirtings, of a quality superior to any ever before offered for Sale in Newport.

Newport, June 23.

Notice.

THE Collector of the Internal Revenue for the first collection district of Rhode Island, hereby makes known to all whom it may concern, viz. To those who have entered their names for retailer's licenses and for carriages, that immediate attention must be given to the payment of the same—The different Manufacturers, Auctioneers, &c. who have not given bonds, are also required to attend to the same without delay, as the penalties prescribed by the various laws of the U. S. relative to them shall be strictly enforced.—The collector will also be under the necessity of again publishing not only the names of those who have have not entered their carriages, &c. but also the names of those who have entered, and neglected payment for them.

June 23, 1815

FOR SALE,

THAT Valuable Estate late belonging to Capt. *David Huntington*, deceased, situated in Elm-street, on the Point, consisting of a Dwelling-House, with 5 rooms on a floor, in good repair, with a stable, coach and wood-house, a good garden, and well of water. For terms, apply to *Elizabeth Huntington*, Tiverton, or to

DAVID WILLIAMS.

Who has for sale, Two second-hand Quadrants, a number of Charts and nautical Tracts.—*Also for sale*, A quantity of the celebrated Pasmore's SCYTHES.

Newport, 24th of 6th mo. 1815.

TO LET,

FOUR convenient Chambers, pleasantly situated at the south part of the town.—Apply to S. OXX, or

GORDON DICKSON.

Newport, June 23.

Sale at Auction.

On FRIDAY, July 7, 1815, at 1 o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Public Auction, in PROVIDENCE, by order of the Secretary of the Navy.

EIGHT or NINE GUN-BOATS, with all their Sails, Rigging, Cables, Anchors, Boats, and every article belonging to them, with the exception of their Armament.—Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.

CONSTANT TABER, *Navy Agent.*
Newport, June 14, 1815.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, JUNE SESSION, A. D. 1815.

An Act requiring Militia Officers to return the arms, ammunition and military stores in their possession.

SEC. 1st.—*Be it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted*, That the Officers of the several companies and regiments of militia, be and they hereby are required to return and deliver up to the Brigadier Generals of the respective Brigades to which they belong, within thirty days from the rising of the General Assembly at the present session, all the arms which have been received by them under the acts or resolutions of the General Assembly, ordering a distribution of this States' quota of the arms provided by Congress, and also all the ammunition and military stores which by law ought to be returned and delivered up.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every officer aforesaid who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the foregoing requisition, shall forfeit and pay as a fine, to and for the use of the State, the sum of *Fifty Dollars*, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the General-Treasurer, before any Court proper to try the same, and shall moreover be liable to an action for damages for detaining the said arms, ammunition or military stores.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this Act be published three weeks successively, in one of the Newport and one of the Providence Newspapers

A true Copy:—Witness,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

Sale at Auction.

On MONDAY, July 10, 1815, at XI o'clock A. M will be sold at Public Auction, at the House of Mr. Gideon Palmer, in Broad-street.

THE following full-blooded MERINO SHEEP, viz:—1 Ram 2 years old; 1 do Lamb; 4 yews, imported; 2 do. 2 years old; 1 do. 1 year old; 2 do. Lambs.—*Also*, 80 wt. Merino Wool. The Sheep may be seen at the above place 3 or 4 days previous to the sale. Conditions made known at the sale.

R. B. CRANSTON, *Auc'r.*
Newport, June 24.

TO LET at Public AUCTION,

THIS DAY, June 24th, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises, for One Year.

THE Wharf and Estate of Mr. *John Banister*, west of Thames-street.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*
Newport, June 24.

John Ferguson,

Has just received and for sale at his Store on Bannister's Wharf.

10 Kegs first quality Richmond TOBACCO.
15 do. inferior Do.
6 bbls. 1st quality Leaf Do. for shipping.

He has also for sale, his usual assortment of roll and cut Tobacco, Segars, &c.

Newport, June 21.

To Let,

READY Furnish'd Rooms, in a pleasant part of the Town.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

June 23, 1815.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of FRANCIS BREESE, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims to either of us.

BENJAMIN HADWEN } Com'rs.
STEPHEN DEBLOIS. }

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SAUNDERS MALBONE, Adm'r.
Newport, June 13, 1815.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Little-Compton, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of WILLIAM SANFORD, late of said Little-Compton deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we shall attend for that purpose, at Samuel Church's Store in Little Compton, in the afternoon's of the first Tuesdays of June, August and October.

SYLVESTER GIFFORD } Com'rs.
SAMUEL CHURCH. }

Little-Compton, April 3, 1815.

skill and rapidity, defending their ships in a manner highly honorable to them, while it could be done with the least prospect of success. It is almost unnecessary to add, that the Captains, officers and men of both ships, were fully and most honorably acquitted.

"The Court passed a high encomium on the conduct of the ships' Companies, expressive of the sense it entertained of their loyalty, in resisting the repeated offers made to them to enter the service of the enemy. We are assured that the whole of the men were confined in the hold of the Constitution, in a warm climate, with their legs in chains, and hand-cuffed for three weeks; during which time, repeated attempts were made by the officers and crew of the American ship to shake their attachment to their King and country, but without effect."

Remarking on the above the Boston Gazette say:—

"There is a perversion of truth, as well as magnanimity, in this account, disgraceful to the character of a British officer. We know it to be a fact, that the opposing ships were within musket shot of each other during the principal part, if not the whole of the action; so that the marines in the tops and from the gangway, were constantly engaged, and several of them wounded by musket balls; that so far from any allurements being held out to induce the enlistment of a single prisoner, Captain Stewart uniformly resisted the solicitations of a great many of them, to enter the service of the United States; and that with respect to their treatment while on board the Constitution, they were no further manacled than is usual on such occasions, or than was imperiously demanded, as a measure of safety, the prisoners on board actually outnumbering the crew of the Constitution.—These remarks we make with confidence, having our information from an officer who was in the action."

July 21.

Yesterday arrived at this port the cartel ship Zephyr, with prisoners from Dartmoor, having left Plymouth June 5, the day the Shakespeare sailed. An intelligent passenger, who was unable to procure papers up to the day of his sailing, informs, that the latest intelligence from the continent strengthened the expectation of the speedy commencement of hostilities.—We have yet no London dates subsequent to June 1.

NEWPORT,
SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1815.

Official Account of the affair at Dartmoor Prison.

In consequence of the difference between the statement of this affair as drawn up by the American prisoners and that given by the British Port Admiral, Charles King, Esq. of New-York, and F. S. Larpant, Esq. of London, were appointed Commissioners to investigate the subject. Mr. King was appointed by Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Clay, two of our late commissioners at Ghent; and Mr. Larpant by the British Government. The result of the enquiry thus instituted, will be found in our paper this day. By the statement which bears the signature of both Commissioners, and by the letter from Mr. King to Mr. Adams, it is evident that by far the greater portion of the slaughter among the American prisoners is to be ascribed to the wanton and atrocious cruelty of the British guards. The conduct of the guards, in thus pursuing their unarmed and unresisting prisoners, can admit [to use the expressions of Mr. King] of no plea, nor even of the shadow of excuse

FOREIGN NEWS.

The cartel brig Shakespeare, has arrived at Boston from Plymouth, (Eng.) having on board 147 released American prisoners. By this arrival London dates to the 1st of June were received. Hostilities had not then commenced on the continent, though every thing appeared to be in great forwardness, and the armies advanced near the Rhine. Bonaparte was still in Paris, actively engaged in consolidating his government; and placing the city of Paris in the greatest possible state of defence. The *Champ de Mai* had been further postponed, the Deputies not having appeared with the promptitude expected by Bonaparte.

An expedition consisting of 6000 English troops, 15 000 Sicilians, and a legion of Calabrians, was to sail from Messina against Naples, about the middle of May. King Ferdinand himself was to accompany the expedition. A British squadron was to co-operate.

It was understood in England, that orders had been given to capture all vessels bearing the tri-colored flag of France. The capture of the Melpomene French frigate, which took place in the Mediterranean, after an action of three hours, in which she lost 25 killed and 50 wounded, is presumed to be in consequence of these orders.

The Duchess d'Angouleme embarked on the 27th May for Ostend, to join the king.

Lord Castlereagh stated in the British House of Commons, May 28, that the troops which the Allies would bring into the field would exceed *One Million*.

On the 25th May, there were 200,000 Prussians on the Rhine; 90,000 Bavarians, Wirtembergers and Badenese, on the Upper Rhine; besides the force under the Duke of Wellington, and 250,000 Russians, who were advancing

The London Courier of May 29, contains an important report presented by a committee of the Miniaters at the Vienna Congress, on the 12th May, in which they consider the following questions,

1st. *Is the position of Bonaparte in regard to the powers of Europe altered by the first success of his enterprize, or by the events which have passed since his arrival at Paris?*

This question they answer in the negative, giving the reasons for their opinion at some length.

2d. *Should the offer to sanction the treaty of Paris change the dispositions of the powers?*

In answering this question, they say that the powers in treating with Bonaparte, would never have granted the terms which were yielded to France by the treaty of Paris. They answer this question, of course, in the negative

3d. *Is it necessary to publish a new declaration?*

They decide that this would be unnecessary, on the ground that the reasons that dictated the declaration of March 1815, [declaring Bonaparte an Outlaw, &c.] remain in full force.

The report was accepted and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of all the powers who were parties to the treaty of Paris, viz:—Austria, Spain, France, Great-Britain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia and Sweden—also, Bavaria, Denmark, Hanover, Netherlands, Sardinia, Saxony, Sicily and Wirtemburg.

The motion for an Address to the Prince Regent promising the concurrence of the House in effective measures to carry on the war against Bonaparte, was carried in the House of Commons, May 31st, by a majority of 331 to 92; the largest number of members present which has been known for a long time.

The United States ship Neptune, Capt Jones, was at Plymouth, getting ready for sea, with Messrs. Gallatin and Crawford, passengers.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Sovereign, Atlas, and Suffolk, have arrived at Plymouth, for the purpose of taking American prisoners to the United States.

It is reported, that Admiral Hotham, who sailed on the 28th May, was ordered to cruise off the French coast, for the purpose of intercepting the vessels, presumed to be destined for the supply of the French West-Indies; and to capture and detain all French vessels, whether under the Bourbon or Napoleon flag.

On Tuesday evening an Admiralty Messenger arrived, with dispatches to Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Hotham, in consequence of which he proceeded to sea the following morning in the Superb, accompanied by the Bellerophon. On the same morning the Telegraph is said to have announced the certainty of war, when an unusual bustle took place in the dock-yard and victualling-offices, and several ships, as will be seen in our naval list, sailed for Rochefort and other parts of the French coast, with the utmost dispatch, some of them with orders, it is believed, to watch a squadron of French frigates, intending to carry out arms to the West-Indies, at the first opportunity. Report states that the British ships have received directions to detain all French vessels, whether under the white or tri-coloured flag.

The private accounts from the Netherlands, manifest, as might be expected, an increasing anxiety and apprehension, as the day of conflict appears to approach. In some of the towns on the frontier, they are not without fears that the French may attempt some bold measure before the allies can be in line, and in consequence some families are removing their valuables to places more remote from the vicinity of the scene of expected hostilities. In the mean time the inundation has been extended, and every proper measure resorted to for the annoyance of the French, and the protecting of the Belgians.

By the Paris papers of the 27th inst. the insurrection in La Vendee appears to have assumed a formidable shape. It extends through all the western departments, as well north as south of the Loire. Of its magnitude, some idea may be formed from the measures which government have taken to suppress it. A strong army is marching for that destination, under the command of Gen. Lamarque. Dunkirk and Lisle had been declared by Bonaparte in a state of rebellion.

The intelligence from Italy in the above papers is conclusive on the subject of Murat. He has been shut up in Ancona with the remains of his shattered army, and his wife and family are on their way to Gæta, which is fortifying as their last asylum.

A curious fact is stated by gentlemen who have seen the works erected for the protection of Paris, and who were qualified to view them with the eyes of engineers. Bonaparte has placed the cannon on some of the heights in such a manner as evidently to *destroy* rather than to protect that city.

The English crops of wheat, barley, and oats, promise a superabundance as well as beans, peas, &c.—and in short, the whole leguminous tribe.

Public Revenue.—The immense importations of foreign Merchandize into the United States during the present year, and the high rate of duties chargeable by law, will produce a revenue to the government nearly double the amount of any former year. In New-York alone it is said, that the average amount of duties to be paid will be about *one million of dollars* per month; and the total amount that will be receivable in the United States within the year, is estimated at upwards of *thirty millions*.

Progress of civilization.—A small horse from Boston, called the *Rat*, has been sent to New-York, with a challenge to trot three miles against any horse that could be produced. But was met on Long-Island, and beat amid the huzzas and groans of thousands!—What dignified, noble sport!

Abbe Sicard.—It appears by French papers received at New-York, that this celebrated man was on his way for England with three or four of his pupils, accompanied also by his secretary and an interpreter: "having been invited to London in order to establish an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, similar to that of Paris. He has obtained from the government leave of absence for several months."

A Philadelphia editor reports that Mr. Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy, intends to resign his office.

There are now twenty new banks organizing in the state of Virginia, and it is in contemplation to establish one in each county of the state, say 98.

An association of gentlemen in Baltimore have agreed to erect a New Exchange in that city, and have purchased, for $65,000, a lot of land for that purpose The site is at the corner of Gay and Water-streets, embracing the late custom-house and the house of Smith and Sterrett.

Died,

At Little-Compton on the 11th inst. Capt. BILLINGS GRINNELL, aged 66 years.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
July 22. 1815.

ENTERED,

Brig Atlantic, Bailey, Madeira
Schooner Mars, Devens, Cape Henry
Polly & Nancy, Lawton, N. York
Sloop Alice, Baker, ditto
Hope, Dennis, ditto
Abigail, Burgess, Richmond

CLEARED,

Brig Pegasus, Greene, Cape Henry
Polly, Tew, Bermuda
Perseverance, Lawton, New-York
Sloop Express, Bliss, ditto
George & Mary, Langley, ditto
Intrepid, Johnson, ditto
Dolphin, Chapman, Philadelphia

Arrived on Wednesday last, Brig Atlantic, Bailey, of North-Kingstown, 31 days from Madeira, in ballast.—Sailed June 18th.—Left there, Sch'r Industry, Easton, of this port, loading with wine, and to sail in 2 days for Charleston; ship Atlantic, Woodworth, of Philadelphia, just arrived, and several other American vessels, names not recollected.—A brig from Philadelphia for Cadiz, and a brig from Baltimore for Lisbon, put into Madeira June 16th in consequence of having a few days before spoke an English ship, which informed them that 3 Algerine frigates were cruising off Cape St. Vincents.—July 6th, lat. 29, 37, long. 59, spoke brig Eagle, 12 days from Nantucket bound to Martinique.—July 11th, lat 33, 45, long. 66, 52, spoke Danish sch'r Catharine, 5 days from Philadelphia for St. Thomas.—Markets at Madeira, Rice $6—Corn $1 17—Beef $ 15—Wine, London particular, 2 dollars per gallon.

Same day, Sloop Abigail, Burgess, 7 days from Richmond, with flour and tobacco, bound to Providence.—Spoke on Sunday last, in lat 40, long. 72, ship Reservation of Bath, from Guadaloupe bound to New-York.

The Brig GOVERNOR JONES, Wood, of this port, sailed from New-York on Sunday last, for Madeira.

The Brig Russell, Newton, of this port, was spoken June 29th, lat. 28, 15, long 59, 30, bound to Martinique.

The sloop Mary-Ann, Capt. Jeffers, with the Diving Bell, arrived here on the 14th inst. from Fort Pond Bay, Long-Island, having on board 12 tons pig iron, and one long 32-pound cannon, taken up by the diving bell from the wreck of the British 74, Culloden, sunk during the revolutionary war.

Accounts from Halifax, received at Boston, state that eight American fishing vessels had been captured and conveyed to Halifax, for fishing on the Western shore of Nova-Scotia. After a short detention, they were liberated, their licenses endorsed, and they forbid to fish on that shore. Two British armed brigs had sailed to protect the fishing ground, with orders to capture all American vessels found within a marine league of the shore. One of the vessels captured belonged to Boston the others to Beothbay, &c. Other vessels had been boarded, and ordered off the ground.

On the 10th June, lat. 39, long. 19, the sch'r Zephyr, from Madeira, was boarded from the U. S. frigate Macedonian, in co. with two other frigates, and three brigs, being part of Com. Decatur's squadron, bound to the Mediterranean, which had parted co. in a gale.

NEW-YORK, JULY 18.

Loss of the Live-Oak.—By Mr. S. Hunting, of Southampton, Long-Island, we are informed of the loss of the ship Live-Oak, Capt. Yarrell, off that place, last week. The Live Oak was bound to this port, from Leith, (Scotland) with a cargo of 98 pipes of gin, 108 casks of powder, and bales of dry goods, &c. &c. On Tuesday afternoon last, (the 11th inst.) the vessel was perceived to be on fire in her run, (supposed to be from a candle taken below by a sailor to draw gin) and on giving the alarm and making inquiry, the mate cried out from forward that it was impossible to extinguish the flames. The boat was instantly let down, and the Captain with his lady, and crew, left the vessel as quick as possible; and hastened ashore a distance of about 10 miles; and the wind blowing directly on, the ship drifted after them, and stuck on the bar, (about a mile from where the Sylph was lost) a quarter of a mile from the shore. At 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning the flames reached the powder, and the vessel blew up, with an explosion that terrified the inhabitants for many miles in the surrounding country with a shock like an earthquake. One of her anchors was thrown on shore, and some of her timbers a mile and a half from the spot, and 300 pieces of duck and other cloths have been picked up. The vessel belonged to the captain, Yarrald Yarrell, of Roanoke, N. C. and the cargo was consigned to some merchant in this city not known, as the papers are destroyed.

Rousmaniere & Barber,

Having just received from Philadelphia.

Several Founts of New and Elegant *TYPES,*

Are prepared to execute

JOB PRINTING,

Of every Description,

In a style equal to any in the State.

July 22, 1815.

J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE,

Offer for Sale, at their Store on DEAN'S *Wharf,*

SIXTY Hogsheads very superior quality Retailing MOLASSES, just received from Cape Henry.—19 bags green Coffee, entitled to debenture; 20 bags white ditto, for family use; 30 bbls. Alexandria superfine Flour.

A L S O,

An Assortment of SHIP-CHANDLERY and GROCERIES.

Newport, July 20.

SUPERIOR MOLASSES.

ROBERT ROBINSON,

Has for Sale,

MOLASSES, just received from Cape Henry,—and of a quality superior to any imported for a great length of time; it is therefore an object worth the immediate attention of retailers.

Newport, July 20.

CHEAP FANCY GOODS.

GEORGE S. TOMPKINS,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general,

THAT he has just received and offers for sale at his Store, No. 152, Thames-street, a general Assortment of FANCY GOODS, among which are the following:—Plated Tea Sets; Britannia Tea Pots; Sugar Bowl and cream pots; plated candlesticks and castors; black and coquelico tea trays and waiters; planished tin tea and coffee pots; knives and forks; scissors; razors; snuffers and trays; morocco pooket-books and purses; tortoise shell combs; warranted gold beads; gold and silver watch chains; keys and seals; silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; together with a variety of ear rings, finger rings, breast pins, &c. &c. all of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in this State.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks, and all kinds of Jewellery, repaired at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms.

Newport, July 21.

CORN & RYE.

500 Bushels Yellow CORN, and
300 Bushels RYE,

For Sale on board the Sloop HOPE, at Capt. THOMAS DENNIS'S Wharf.

Newport, July 21.

NEW GOODS

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVED, BY

HARVEY SESSIONS.

Newport, July 19.

Important Arrival!

This Day Opened, and for Sale at

JOSEPH W. EDDY'S

FANCY AND VARIETY STORE,

THE FOLLOWING

CHOICE GOODS.

GREEN and white Luatrings
6-4 & 8-4 Grecian Shawls, patterns new and elegant,
Italian black crapes
Lilac and purple hair cord & tape strip'd Muslins
Jaconet Muslins
do. handkerchiefs for cravats
Plain and figur'd leno's
Brown cotton bandanna and madras handkerchiefs
Cotton cassimeres and dimities
4-4 & 6-4 white cambrics
Furniture chints
Mourning calicoes
Light fancy do.
Undress'd do.
Dark 4-4 ginghams
Buff and pink do.
Black bombazets
Black and blue ratinets
7-4 damask table Cloths, at the sterling cost
Russian crimp'd napkins
White and color'd cotton hose
White fring'd satin Ribbons
British shirtings, &c. &c.

A L S O,

Broadcloths and Sattinets, and a variety of GOODS, too numerous to particularise, which will be sold at less prices than has been usual in Newport.

☞ J. W. EDDY returns his thanks for encouragement given him in his business; and solicits the call of his friends on the Island, and of his fellow-citizens; every indulgence in his power will be afforded; and nothing *charged* for shewing Goods.

Newport, July 19.

An Uncommon Opportunity.

THE Subscribers being about to make new arrangements for the future transaction of their business, offer for sale their whole stock of BOOKS, comprised in the departments of Law, Theology and Miscellanies generally.—An uncommon opportunity is now presented to Booksellers, to Libraries, and other Societies, and to individuals who wish to purchase, as sales will be made in quantities to accommodate every purchaser, and on terms unusually favorable. The Miscellaneous Stock embraces the latest and best editions of History, Biography, Travels, Novels, Poetry, Belles Lettres, &c &c.—The Law Stock was from that valuable establishment in this place a few years since, denominated the "Law Book-Store," and consists of the most valuable and extensive assortment of Law Books in the New-England States. Gentlemen who wish to obtain Law Libraries will now find a better opportunity, probably, than will again present itself at a very early day.—☞ *They are invited to call.*

A further sale of Miscellaneous Books, by Auction, will be had in a few days—notice of which will be given.

BRADFORD & READ.

Boston, July 17.

Collector's Notice.

THE Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of NEWPORT, who are in arrears for Town and State Taxes, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or their Estates will be advertised and sold according to law.

GIDEON PALMER, *Collector.*

Newport, July 21.

NEW CARDING MACHINE.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has, in addition to his former machinery, erected a new machine for carding Wool of the finest quality; and will be able in future to have Wool of all grades carded in the best manner.

He also continues the coloring and finishing Woolen cloths, as usual, and will also manufacture common or merino wool into plains, sattinetts, cassimeres, flannels, &c. on very reasonable terms

While the subscriber thanks his numerous friends and customers for the many favours received, he takes the liberty of urging the payment of outstanding accounts, a multiplicity of which are now unsettled on his books.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

Portsmouth, July 20.

NOTES,

Of the BANKS in this Town, printed on *STAMPED PAPER*, are for sale at this Office.—*Also for Sale* STAMPS from 5 Dollars to 5 Cents.

July 22, 1815.

Poetry.

TO THE MOON.

BY WALTER SCOTT.

HAIL to thy cold and clouded beam,
Pale pilgrim of the troubled sky!
Hail though the mists that o'er thee stream
Load to thy brow their sullen dye!
How should thy pure and peaceful eye
Untroubled view our scenes below,
Or how a tearless beam supply
To light a world of war and woe!

Fair Queen! I will not blame thee now,
As once by Greta's fairy side;
Each little cloud that dimmed thy brow
Did then an angel's beauty hide.
And of the shades I then could chide,
Still are the thoughts to memory dear,
For, while a softer strain I tried,
They hid my blush and calmed my fear.

Then did I swear thy ray serene
Was formed to light some lonely dell,
By two fond lovers only seen,
Reflected from the crystal well;
Or sleeping on their mossy cell,
Or quivering on the lattice bright,
Or glancing on their couch, to tell
How swiftly wanes the summer night!

Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

HAS collected, and offers for Sale, his usual Assortment of fresh and genuine GARDEN-SEEDS, comprising almost all the variety of Garden Vegetables, commonly raised in this country.—Enquire at No 148; *Thames-street*, Newport.—Where may also be had, a general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. as usual.

A L S O,

WHITWELL's celebrated *Aromatic Snuff*, for head aches, recommended by Dr. Waterhouse, in preference to the English Cephalic Snuff.

A N D,

CARY's approved *Family Pills*, so eminently useful in billious complaints, costiveness, loss of appetite, dizziness of the head, indigestion, head-ache, female complaints, &c.

Newport, March 2.

PRIME GOODS.

J. W. Eddy,

HAS just opened, an elegant Assortment of Prime GOODS, selected from the late importations at Boston, viz:—London print Calicoes, new patterns; white Cambrics; plain and figur'd leno, jaconet and book Muslins; ginghams; nankeens; black silk fring'd, and madrass handkerchiefs; vestings; ribbons, silk cords, sewing silks, millinet, pins, tapes, white and color'd cotton hose, galoons, worsted bindings, &c. &c.—All of which will be sold *Cheap*, and on accommodating terms.

☞ On hand, as usual, a large supply of American manufactured Goods, selling off *cheap*.

Newport, June 2.

Simeon Martin,

Has just received, and for sale at his Store in Church-Street,

TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY Barrels of fresh Superfine Alexandria FLOUR.—He keeps constantly for sale, Liverpool Earthern Ware, and many other articles.—*He has also for sale at Store No. 51, on the Long-Wharf*, a Quantity of CORN, some damaged.

Newport, May 20.

House and Store to Let.

THE Subscriber offers to Let, for One Year, his House and Shop, in Thames-street, together with the Cruise-house and stable.—There is no better stand for business in Newport.—Immediate possession will be given.—Enquire of

SIMEON MARTIN.

Newport, May 19.

THE Subscriber having removed with his Family, will sell the HOUSE of his late residence in Newport; or exchange it for a FARM on the Island he should approve.—But if a Sale is not made by the 1st of May, will Rent it.

Proposals in writing, stating offers for the above, left with AUDLEY CLARKE, Esq. will be forwarded to

WALTER CHANNING.

Newport Feb 9.

Job L. Townsend,

Offers for Sale at his shop in Mill-street,

FIVE Thousand Feet Cherry-tree BOARDS.—*Wanted to hire*, One or two journeymen Cabinet Makers.—*Also*, An Apprentice to the above business is wanted

Newport, May 26.

Paper-Hangings.

THREE THOUSAND ROLLS *PAPER-HANGINGS*, figures and style entirely new—of prices, from those which are elegant and neat, to those which are cheap, very cheap, and every intermediate quality.—The above is just received, and for sale at

James Hammond's

DRY GOODS' STORE &
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
No. 104, Thames-Street.

Writing Paper.

Just received, 10 Reams, and for sale as above, viz.—Hudson & Goodwin's, Hartford, Vellum, first class, and Burbank's No. 1, Foolscap and Pot, No. 1 & 2. Hudson & Goodwin's superfine vellum; Ames New-England hot-pressed, and Aimes & Co. Philadelphia do. Letter-Paper.

Account Books.

Ledgers, Wastes, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Sales, Notes, Receipts, Memorandum and BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds.—*Also*, A complete assortment of Commercial BLANKS, and a general assortment of STATIONARY, SCHOOL-BOOKS, &c. &c. with a great variety of NEW BOOKS, for YOUTH and CHILDREN.

Newport, April 14. tf

James Townsend, & Co.

OFFER for Sale at their Store, No. 82, Thames-street, recently occupied by the Newport Insurance Company, and in front of the R. I. Union Bank, a general assortment of genuine GROCERIES at wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Ship and Cabin Stores put up at the shortest notice.

Any business in the Commission line, entrusted to them by their friends, will be strictly attended to.

Newport, May 5.

J M Weaver, & Co.

Offers for Sale, at their Store, No. 75, Thames-street, and south corner of Banister's Wharf,

A GENERAL Assortment of genuine GROCERIES, as Cheap as can be purchased in this Town.

☞ They offer to transact business on Commission.—Those who may favor them, may be assured of the strictest attention to their interests.

Newport, Feb. 23.

William White

Has Removed from No. 11 to No. 21 Long-Wharf, where he has for Sale a general Assortment of Groceries, by wholesale and retail.—Also,

32 coils Cordage, of different sizes.
1 mooring chain, wt. 10c. 2q. 14lbs. length 45 fathoms
1600 cod hooks
13 dozen jack knives

A quantity of Tin Ware, consisting of sauce pans, cullenders, stew pans and horn lantorns.

16 dozen sailors strip'd shirts, of the first quality.
A few barrels prime Beef, and
300 bushels Salt.

Also, Stores for Vessels, furnished at the shortest notice.

N B. All persons whose accounts have been standing upwards of three months, are requested to call and settle them, or they will be given to an Attorney for collection

Newport, Jan. 14, 1815

Beef, Duck, &c

100 Barrels Prime } New BEEF.
50 do. Mess }
80 Bolts Russia Duck.
20 do. Ravens Do.
5 Pipes excellent Gin, warranted two years old,

For Sale, on reasonable terms, by

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ
No 72, Thames-street.

Newport, March 10.

To Let,

THE House now occupied by Capt *Appleby*, next door to Wm. Elery's, Esq. and opposite Liberty-Tree—For terms, apply to

SILAS DEAN.

Newport, April 21.

WANTED,

A BOY of 13 or 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business—one from the Country would be preferred.—Enquire at this Office.

June 2, 1815.

MUSIC.

A Young Lady, who understands Music on the PIANO FORTE, wishes to teach a few Scholars.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

June 2, 1815.

William Moore, jun.

Is now Opening for Sale,

A New, handsome and very general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Bedford Cords, Stockinetts, Velvets, Plains, Flannels, Baizes, hosiery, dimities, calicoes, ginghams, muslins, cambrics, cotton and linen shirtings, diapers, nankeens, thrwls, pocket handkerchiefs, gloves, ribbons, laces, &c.—Also, a general assortment of American Cotton and Woolen Goods.—All which he will sell at reduced prices, for cash or approved credit, and all favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 26.

Rye, Corn, & Flour,
At Peace Prices

THREE Hundred Bushels North-River RYE.
500 Bushels do Yellow CORN
300 do. Long-Island white Do.
100 barrels Richmond sup. FLOUR
120 kegs manufactured Do. Tobacco

All in prime order for shipping—and for sale by

JOHN B LYON,

Who has for Sale, Six good Anchors suitable for vessels fom 100 to 600 Tons burthen.

Cordage of all kinds, and any quantity, supplied on as good terms as can be bought in this State.

Cambooses, Stoves, or any other castings, supplied on application as above

Newport, Feb. 17.

Cheap cheap Cash Store

William Tilley, 3d

No. 124, Thames-street.

Informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has opened a DRY GOODS STORE, in the house next south of Mr. Nicholas Geffey, and directly opposite Mr. Dowe's Hotel, where he has just received and is now exposing for sale, an extensive Assortment of English, India, French and American GOODS, which he will sell as CHEAP as can be purchased in Newport, for *Cash*.—Among them are the following: BROADCLOTHS and Cassimeres; Plains; Flannels; Bombazetts; white and black Cambrics; Dimities; pink, buff and blue Ginghams; Nankeens; diapers; superfine cambric Prints; Vestings; gentlemen and ladies silk and cotton hose: black, kid and beaver Gloves; superfine dark ginghams; cambric madrass, and silk handkerchiefs; imitation Shawls; sheer muslins; shirting cottons; Russia sheeting; sewing silk, pins, ribbons, gilt and plated buttons, fans, thimbles, button moulds and tapes, &c. &c.

Newport, June 2.

Rope-Walk for sale.

IN consequence of the decease of Mr. JOHN P. JONES, late of the firm of WILLIAM WEST & Co. Providence, all connexion in business under that establishment ceases. The subscribers now offer for sale, for *cash* or *approved credit*, that valuable and pleasantly situated ROPE-WALK, with the Land, a good set of Tools, and a few tons of Hemp and Yarns, late the property of said JONES

The Walk, Tools, &c. are in good order, and present an object worth the attention of any person wishing an establishment of the kind, at a market where industry and integrity will insure employment.

WILLIAM JONES.
RHODES G. ALLEN.

Providence, May 12.

Hemp.

TWENTY Tons Russia HEMP.—*Also*, A new 14-inch Cable of 120 fathoms, and an Anchor of about 700 wt.—For sale by

ROBERT ROBINSON.

Newport, March 10.

Flour.

NEW-YORK and Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, and a Quantity of RYE, for sale on good terms, by

ROBERT ROBINSON.

Newport, Dec. 23.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN BOURS, Esq late of Newport, deceased, and having given bond as the law directs, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having any demands, to present the same for settlement, to Mr. P. O. RICHMOND, who is duly authorised to close the concerns of said estate.

PETER BOURS, *Executor.*

Newport, June 9. 6m

Silas Dean,

HAS just received and for Sale wholesale and retail, at his store No. 67, Thames-street;—Black and blue superfine Broadcloths; blue and mixt ditto; 1 do. do. Plains; 1 small case best gilt and plated buttons; black and blue superfine and middling Cassimeres; Manchester shirtings and cambricks; shawls; white threads, with a variety of other articles.

Also, just landed from sch'r Leander,
7 hhds prime Richmond Tobacco,
54 kegs Negro-head ditto.
86 barrels Flour.

Likewise for Sale,
200 bbls Herring—10 kegs Butter
10 casks Nails
And a few casks of Rice.

Newport, March 10.

Paper-Hangings and Borders.

J C. SHAW

HAS just received from Hartford, (Con.) and offers for Sale at No 118, Thames-Street, a large and extensive Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS and BORDERS at the *Manufactory Prices.*

Newport, May 5. tf.

ANOTHER CAPITAL PRIZE
Sold at SHAW's Office.
No. 406,
In the *Board of Health Lottery*, came up a Prize of
500 Dollars,
AND
No. 8964,
A Prize of
200 Dollars.

Both of which were sold at the Truly Fortunate Lottery-Office of

JOSIAH C. SHAW,
No. 118, Thames-street.

Where can be obtained a few *warranted undrawn* Tickets and Shares in the *Grand Plymouth Beach LOTTERY*, $20,000 Highest Prize—and in the *Washington Bridge Lottery*, $2000 Highest Prize.

Newport, May 26. tf.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer for Sale,

2 pair 9 lb CARRONADES } With their
1 12lb. Do. } appendages
1 pair long 6 pounders } complete.
1 Swivel—1 Arm Chest
A quantity of Leads and Lines.

for Sale at their Store,
50 barrels Superfine Flour
100 do ship Bread
50 Bags Pimento

Newport, Nov. 25.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale, on reasonable Terms, at their Store,

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR
400 barrels Cabin Bread
100 do. Pilot Do.
30 Hhds very-nice Rum
8 Pipes 4th-proof Brandy
57 Boxes brown Sugar
24 Hogsheads Molasses
28 bbls. Mess & 34 do. prime Beef
18 do. cargo No 1 Do.
22 do. Refuse Do.
6 boxes Chocolate—82 do. Candles
47 do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil.

Newport, Nov. 4.

To Let,

THAT pleasantly situated and convenient Dwelling-House, opposite Trinity-Church, now in the occupation of Dr. *William Turner.—Also to Let*, The Shop next west of the Office of the Newport Mercury, now in the occupation of John J. Allen.—Possession given the 1st of July—For terms, &c. apply to

ROBERT M. AMBROSE.

Newport, June 2.

FOR SALE,

FIVE TWELFTHS of a Cotton Manufactory, situated in North-Kingstown, about 1 mile from Wickford. It has a stream of water sufficient to operate 1000 spindles, and has now in operation 360, with a dwelling-house and other necessary buildings, all in good repair.—Seldom has a property possessing so many advantages been offered for sale.—The terms will be liberal, and may be known by applying to JOHN HAWKINS, at the Factory, or to

BERIAH & DANIEL WAITE

Newport, June 9.

TO LET,

THE three-story Fire-proof STORE No. 2, Market-square—Possession given immediately.—*Also*, The Stores No's. 95 and 97 Thames-street.—Possession given the 8th of April next.—Apply to

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, March 10.

Charts, Pilots, Quadrants, &c.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, INFORM Masters of Vessels and Seamen, that they continue to keep for Sale, at their *Book, Stationary and Chart Store*, No 1 & 3, Long Wharf,

Bowditch's Practical Navigator and American Coast Pilot, (*new edition*)—Ship Master's Assistant, Seaman's Daily Assistant, Mercantile Arithmetic, Commercial Dictionary, Abbot on Shipping—Quadrants, Scales, Dividers, Log-book Paper, Seamen's Journals—Blank Books of every description—Walkden's best black Ink Powder—And all kinds of STATIONARY, at as low prices as can be purchased in America.

A L S O,

A great Variety of CHARTS and PILOTS, of the Coasts of America, Europe, the Mediterranean, Coast of Africa, West-Indies, &c. &c.

A N D

A large Assortment of Commercial and Custom-House BLANKS comprising Manifests, (foreign and coastwise) Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Bills of Sale, &c. &c.

March 11, 1815.

William White,

No. 21, Long-Wharf—*Has for Sale*,
200 barrels fresh Philadelphia and New-York FLOUR.
20 Bags Coffee.
40 Kegs good Butter, and
A few bottles Lorillard's Snuff.

Newport, Feb. 17.

John Hull,

HAS taken the Shop No 3, Washington-square, where he has recommenced the Tailoring business. He solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general, flattering himself that he shall be enabled to merit their favours.

Newport, April 7.

Warranted Printing INK.

W. & E. Coverly,

No. 10, Cornhill, BOSTON,

Has for Sale,

NEWSPAPER and BOOK INK of 1st, 2d and 3d quality, which they will sell as low as can be purchased elsewhere in the United States.

W & E C respectfully inform their friends, and the Printers generally, that they are not unmindful of the liberal encouragement received and assure them, all orders shall be attended to with the utmost despatch, and the terms made as liberal as at any other place.—The Ink is manufactured by Mr. J. M. DUNHAM, whose knowledge of that art is well known and acknowledged.

Boston, May 17

To Let,

And immediate possession given.

A New two-story HOUSE, with a Stable, on the Subscriber's Farm in Middletown.—If required, a Garden will be let with the House—Any person wishing a pleasant country residence, during the summer months, cannot fail of being pleased with the situation.—For terms, &c. apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, May 10.

To Let,

THE BRICK HOUSE, No. 28, in Thames-street.—Apply to

S. MALBONE.

Newport, April 7.

TO LET,

THE House and Lot, next north of Mrs. READ's, in Thames-Street, and belonging to the heirs of the late Capt. Samuel Lawton.—For terms, &c. apply to

EDWARD THURSTON.

Newport, May 30.

For Sale,

And possession given immediately,

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Spring-street, in good repair, with a garden, well of water, and other conveniences.—For terms, &c. enquire of

SAMUEL J. GREENE.

Newport, May 31.

WANTED,

IN a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Store, a smart active Lad. One acquainted with the business, would be preferred, and good recommendations will be required.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

June 9, 1815.

Poetry.

FROM WIELAND'S OBERON.

AN EASTERN BRIDE.

WHILE thus she talks herself, the grandam gay,
More young by twenty years, each clustering braid
Of *Rezia's* hair, by Fatma's skill displayed,
Beneath her finger winds in wavy play.
Mid ebon locks, her fingers intertwine
Pearls that more bright than glistening dew-drops shine.
Her ear-rings, necklace, seem one diamond stone,
Her girdle studded like the starry zone—
What eye, when flames the sun, can bear her blaze divine!

Now, by her virgins, as a bride arrayed,
Bright as the day, and lovely as a roe
That feeds on lawns where roses only blow,
Deckt for the feast appears the radiant maid;
No eye undazzled o'er her beauty strays,
Though on her beauty none but virgins gaze.
Rezia herself unconscious seems alone
Of charms, that all, save her, resistless own;
Unconscious that each star must fade beneath her blaze!

The flame that lightens from her sparkling eyes,
Lips swelling with the warmth of young desire,
Soft cheek suffused with unaccustomed fire,
And bosom gently heaved by willing sighs,
Amaze the virgins that her charms adorn.
"Is this," the whisper ran, "the maid forlorn?
Her whom we late beheld, the obdurate bride,
Who in her anguish heaven and earth defied,
And more than death itself abhorred the nuptial morn."

Plays and Farces.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received and for Sale,

MORE than Two HUNDRED different PLAYS and FARCES, in neat pamphlet editions.—Prices from 12 1-2 to 31 Cents.

Books.

They have also constantly for Sale,

An extensive collection of BOOKS, in every department of Literature, many of which are in very elegant bindings, and worth the attention of those wishing for beautiful editions.—On all purchases over 10 Dollars, a discount of Ten Per Cent. (from the lowest retail prices) will be given.—Society Libraries can be furnished with any Books they may want, at as low prices as at any Book-Store in America.

July 15, 1815.

Last Notice.

THE Collector of the Revenue for the first collection district of Rhode-Island, gives notice to all those Manufacturers who have not complied with the Act of Congress laying duties on certain articles manufactured within the United States, that the penalties enacted by said act will be enforced, unless prevented by an immediate compliance with the law.—That ignorance may not be alledged as an excuse, the following extracts from the law are published:—

Section 6 *And be it further enacted,* That all goods, wares or merchandize which shall be manufactured or made within the United States or the territories thereof, the duties on which shall not have been duly paid or secured according to the true intent and meaning of this act shall, together with the vessels containing the same, be forfeited, and may be seized as forfeited by any collector of the internal duties and held by him until a decision shall be had thereon according to law.—And if any person shall conceal or buy any goods wares and merchandise as aforesaid knowing them to be liable to seizure and forfeiture under this act such person shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the value of the goods so concealed or purchased.

Sec 7 *And be it further enacted* That the owner, occupier, agent, or superintendant, as aforesaid, of or for any such building or vessel, machine implement or utensil, as on in the manufacture or making of any of the said goods, wares and merchandise, who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to make true and exact entry and report of the same or to do or cause to be done any of the things by this act required to be done as aforesaid, excepting to pay the duties hereby laid in cases where the bond required by the second section of this act has been given shall forfeit for every such neglect or refusal, all the goods wares and merchandise, manufactured or made by or for him, with the vessels containing the same and the vessels machines, implements or utensils used in said manufacture or making together with the sum of five hundred dollars to be recovered with cost of suit; which said goods wares and merchandise, with the vessels or machines implements, or utensils may be seized by any collector of the ... and held by him until a de... had thereon according to law

...1815.

Prime Goods.

William Tilley, 3d

No 124, Cheapest-side, Thames-street.

HAS just opened an extensive assortment of seasonable GOODS, which, together with his former assortment, makes his stock complete, and will be sold lower than has been offered for many years; among them are the following, viz.—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, flannels, bombazets, blue and black rattinets; superfine dress'd and undress'd London Prints, 6-4 and 4-4 steam, loom and dressed shirting Cottons; sheer, sprig, loom and book Muslins; nankeens; leno, net, fringed, sattin and lutestring Ribbons; ladies and gentlemen's white and color'd Hose; shawls; diapers; ladies and gentlemen's gloves; black silk, fringed and madrass handkerchiefs; bonnet wire; ladies silk handkerchiefs; cambric muslins; striped cambric and plad ginghams; fans, &c &c.

Newport, July 7. 3w

Please to take notice!

NEW YORK *BANK BILLS,* and *TREASURY NOTES,* constantly bought and sold by

JOSIAH C. SHAW,
No. 118, Thames-street.

Who receives Orders for Tickets in all the celebrated Lotteries in the United States.

Newport, July 7. 3w

New-York Money

TAKEN AT PAR FOR

Tickets and Shares,

IN THE

Grand National LOTTERY

Which commences Drawing on the 28th of August next.

SCHEME.

5	Prizes of	$ 20,000
2	do	10,000
10	do	5,000
25	do	1,000
30	do	500
100	do	100

Together with a number of 50's, 20's, &c.

Present price of Tickets, $ 10—but in consequence of the rapid sale, must soon rise.—Apply at

JOSIAH C. SHAW's,
Lottery & Exchange Office,
No. 118, Thames-street.

Newport, July 7. tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN BOURS, Esq late of Newport, deceased, and having given bond as the law directs, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having any demands, to present the same for settlement, to Mr. P. O. RICHMOND, who is duly authorised to close the concerns of said estate.

PETER BOURS, *Executor.*
Newport, June 9. 6m

William White,

No 21, Long-Wharf—*Has for Sale,*
200 barrels fresh Philadelphia and New-York FLOUR.
20 Bags Coffee.
40 Kegs good Butter, and
A few bottles Lorillard's Snuff.
Newport, Feb. 17.

New Feather Beds and Feathers.

LIVE Geese and Fowl Feathers and Feather BEDS, from 20 to 45 Dollars, and MATTRESSES, kept constantly for sale, by

ABRAHAM BARKER,
No 2, Charles-street.
Newport, March 10.

FOR SALE,

THAT well framed Building, situated in Bridge street, directly opposite the house of Capt. C. Gorton, and improved hitherto as a Cabinet-maker's shop; together with the Lot on which it stands.—It was calculated for, and is capable of being easily converted into a convenient Dwelling-house.—For terms which will be low, apply to

JOHN F TOWNSEND & Co
Newport, June 30. tf

To Let,

THE House now occupied by Capt *Appleby,* next door to Wm. Ellis's, Esq. and opposite Liberty-Tree For terms, apply to

SILAS DEAN.
Newport, April 21.

BIBLES.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received,

A LARGE supply of FAMILY BIBLES, with plates, which they will sell lower than at any other Store in this State.

Writing Paper.

They have also just received,

TWO Hundred Reams BURBANK's Foolscap and Pot WRITING-PAPER, and 60 Reams superfine LETTER-PAPER,—which with their former assortment of Brandywine and Hartford Papers, makes their stock of every description of Paper very large, all which will be sold by the single Ream or quantity at the Manufactory prices.

June 24, 1815

Rye, Corn, & Flour, At Peace Prices

THREE Hundred Bushels North-River RYE.
500 Bushels do Yellow CORN
300 do Long-Island white Do.
100 barrels Richmond sup. FLOUR
120 kegs manufactured Do. Tobacco

All in prime order for shipping—and for sale by

JOHN B LYON,

Who has for Sale, Six good Anchors suitable for vessels fom 100 to 600 Tons burthen.

Cordage of all kinds, and any quantity, supplied on as good terms as can be bought in this State.

Camboosca, Stoves, or any other castings, supplied on application as above.

Newport, Feb. 17.

Hemp.

TWENTY Tons Russia HEMP.—*Also,* A new 14-inch Cable of 120 fathoms, and an Anchor of about 700 wt.—For sale by

ROBERT ROBINSON.
Newport, March 10

Flour.

NEW-YORK and Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR. and a Quantity of RYE, for sale on good terms, by

ROBERT ROBINSON.
Newport, Dec. 23.

William White

Has Removed from No. 11 *to No* 21 *Long-Wharf, where he has for Sale a general Assortment of Groceries, by wholesale and retail.—Also,*

32 coils Cordage, of different sizes
1 mooring chain, wt. 10c. 2q. 14lbs. length 45 fathoms
1600 cod hooks
13 dozen jack knives

A quantity of Tin Ware, consisting of sauce pans, cullenders, stew pans and horn lantorns.

16 dozen sailors strip'd shirts, of the first quality.

A few barrels prime Beef, and 300 bushels Salt.

Also, Stores for Vessels, furnished at the shortest notice.

N B. All persons whose accounts have been standing upwards of three months, are requested to call and settle them, or they will be given to an Attorney for collection

Newport, Jan. 14, 1815

FOR SALE,

THE Sloop CHELSEA, of East-Greenwich, burthen 13 Tons, well built, of the best of materials, sails remarkably fast and calculated for shoal rivers.—For further particulars, enquire of

BOWEN, ENNIS & Co.
Newport, July 7.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

THE Dwelling-House in Spring-street, lately occupied by Gen SHELDON.—The House is pleasantly situated has a Garden, a well of water, and every other convenience.—For further particulars apply to

NATHAN G. HAZARD.
North-Kingstown, July 6.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

In General Assembly, June Session, A. D. 1815.

UPON the Petition of THOMAS COTTER representing that he is insolvent and praying the benefit of an Act made and passed in 1756 for the relief of insolvent debtors:—*Voted and Resolved* That said Petition be received, and continued to the next session of the General Assembly and that the Petitioner's Creditors be notified of the pendency of this petition, by publishing notice thereof three weeks successively in one of the Newspapers published in Newport, and that all proceedings against the petitioner and his estate and effects be stayed to the next session of this General Assembly and until the merits of said petition be heard and tried

A true Copy:—
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

New and Cheap GOODS

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co
At the Sign of the EAGLE—and
SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co
No. 157, Thames-street.

OFFER for Sale, an elegant and extensive assortment of fresh imported ENGLISH GOODS, consisting of a great variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.—*Also,* A great variety of American manufactured Goods. together with a quantity of excellent Cotton yarn and Weaver's slays, of all numbers.—All which they will sell cheap for cash.

Newport, June 30. tf

William Moore, jun.

Is now Opening for Sale,

A NEW, handsome and very general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz.—Broadcloths. Cassimeres, Bedford Cords, Stockinetts, Velvets. Plains. Flannels baizes, hosiery, dimities, calicoes, ginghams, muslins, cambrics, cotton and linen shirtings, diapers, nankeens, shawls, pocket handkerchiefs, gloves, ribbons, laces, &c—Also, a general assortment of American Cotton and Woolen GOODS—All which he will sell at reduced prices, for cash or approved credit, and all favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 26.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his late DWELLING-HOUSE in Newport; or to exchange it for a FARM on the Island, he should approve; or to Rent it.

Apply to AUDLEY CLARKE, Esq Newport; or the Subscriber in Boston

WALTER CHANNING.
July 9, 1815.

Warranted Printing INK.

W. & E. Coverly,

No. 10, Cornhill, BOSTON,
Has for Sale,

NEWSPAPER and BOOK INK, of 1st, 2d and 3d quality. which they will sell as low as can be purchased elsewhere in the United States.

W & E. C respectfully informs their friends, and the Printers generally that they are not unmindful of the liberal encouragement received, and assures them, all orders shall be attended to with the utmost despatch, and the terms made as liberal as at any other place.—The Ink is manufactured by Mr. J. M. DUNHAM. whose knowledge of that art is well known and acknowledged.

Boston May 17

For Sale, or To Let,

To satisfy a Mortgage.

STORE, No. — Bannister's wharf, now occupied by Wm. G. Burroughs; being the lower store on the south side of said wharf.—For further particulars, apply to

CONSTANT TABER.
Newport, June 14, 1815.

To Let,

And immediate possession given.

A NEW two-story HOUSE, with a Stable, on the Subscriber's Farm in Middletown.—If required, a Garden will be let with the House.—Any person wishing a pleasant country residence, during the summer months, cannot fail of being pleased with the situation.—For terms, &c. apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM
Newport, May 10.

To Let.

THE BRICK HOUSE, No. 28, in Thames-street.—Apply to

S. MALBONE.
Newport, April 7.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of CAREY CONGDON late of Newport cordwainer deceased. represented insolvent do hereby give notice. that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims to either of us

GEORGE HALL. jun } Com'rs
BENJAMIN U CARR }

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH CONGDON, Adm'x.
Newport, July 3, 1815

NOTICE,

IT Hereby given to all whom it may concern That we the Subscribers formerly Owners and Co Partners in a certain Cotton Manufactory in the town of Exeter known by the name of the *Exeter Manufacturing Company,* that on the 29th of April 1815 we sold out all the right title and interest we had in said Manufactory, and therefore consider ourselves no longer responsible for any demands against said Company.

CLARKE SISSON,
GEORGE SISSON.
Exeter, June 26, 1815.

Charts, Pilots, Quadrants, &c.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

INFORM MASTERS OF VESSELS and SEAMEN, that they continue to keep for Sale, at their *Book, Stationary* and *Chart Store,* No 1 & 2, Long Wharf,

Bowditch's Practical Navigator and American Coast Pilot, (*new edition*)—Ship-Master's Assistant, Seaman's Daily Assistant, Mercantile Arithmetic, Commercial Dictionary, Abbot on Shipping—Quadrants, Scales, Dividers, Log-book Paper, Seamen's Journals—Blank Books of every description—Walkden's best black Ink Powder—And all kinds of STATIONARY, at as low prices as can be purchased in America.

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A great Variety of CHARTS and PILOTS, of the Coasts of America, Europe, the Mediterranean, Coast of Africa, West-Indies. &c. &c.

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A large Assortment of Commercial and Custom House BLANKS comprising Manifests, (foreign and coastwise) Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Bills of Sale, &c. &c.

March 11, 1815

FOR SALE,

FIVE TWELFTHS of a Cotton Manufactory, situated in North Kingstown, about 1 mile from Wickford. It has a stream of water sufficient to operate 1000 spindles, and has now in operation 360, with a dwelling-house and other necessary buildings, all in good repair.—Seldom has a property possessing so many advantages been offered for sale.—The terms will be liberal and may be known by applying to JOHN HAWKINS, at the Factory, or to

BERIAH & DANIEL WAITE.
Newport, June 9.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.
In General Assembly, February Session, A. D. 1813.

"*An Act for the preservation of Buoys in the harbour of Newport, and of stakes in Warren river.*"

WHEREAS Buoys have been placed at the North and South end of Goat Island and stakes fixed in Warren river, at the expence of the United States, which are of great public utility:—And whereas inconsiderate people have in passing from or into the Harbour of Newport, run foul of said Buoys and their moorings and moved the said Buoy and their chains and anchors by which they were moored, from their places whereby they have been injured, and considerable time and expence has been incurred in finding, repairing and placing them in their proper stations. and during said time vessels bound in and out of said harbour have been exposed to run ashore.

And whereas by fastening scows and boats to the stakes aforesaid or by vessels running against them some of them have been injured or removed from their places

Section 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted,* That the captain or owner or owners of every ship or vessel that shall, by running against either of said buoys or buoys which may hereafter be placed by the authority and expence of the United States in any part of Narraganset bay, south of Kinnemicut, or in any way injure or remove them, or injure or remove chains or anchors by which they are moored shall forfeit and pay as a fine not exceeding Thirty-six Dollars, nor less than Twelve Dollars; and that every person who shall hereafter make fast any ship vessel, scow raft, or boat, to either of said buoys, or such as shall be established as aforesaid or to any part of their moorings, he or they so offending, shall forfeit and pay as a fine not exceeding Fifteen Dollars nor less than Five Dollars to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace in the county of Newport, two-thirds to be paid to the Collector of the Customs for the district of Newport, for the use of the United States, in order to repair or renew or replace such buoys or their said moorings and the other third to the informer who shall prosecute for the same

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted.* That every person who shall hereafter make fast any ship or vessel, scow, boat, raft or canoe to either of the stakes in the said Warren river, or stakes which may hereafter be fixed by the authority and expence of the United States in any part of Narraganset bay south of Kinnemicut, or in any way injure the same, he or they so offending shall forfeit and pay as a fine, not exceeding Fifteen Dollars, nor less than Five Dollars, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace in the county of Bristol, two thirds to be paid to the Collector of the Customs for the district of Newport, for the use of the United States in order to replace such stakes, and the other third to the informer who shall prosecute for the same

A true Copy—*Witness.*
SAMUEL EDDY. *Sec'ry.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS at the last Term of the Court of Common Pleas. holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the 3d Monday of May inst the undersigned were by said Court appointed Commissioners or Assignees on the estate of WILLIAM BRIGHTMAN, of Newport, who had obtained the benefit of an Act made and passed in June 1756, entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors"—Notice is therefore hereby given to the creditors of the said Wm Brightman, to exhibit and prove to us their respective claims, within nine months from the 17th ult or they will be precluded according to law.—And all persons indebted to the said Wm. Brightman, are requested to make immediate payment to us

Wm G BURROUGH }
JOHN W STEVENS } Com'rs.
JOHN B. LYON, }
Newport, June 20.